

**THE TIMES**  
1785-1985  
**Tomorrow**

The Peacock Male  
How sport has  
revitalized  
clothing for men  
in the 1980s  
No future in it  
Why the London  
gold futures  
market should  
be abolished  
Style in store  
The fashions from  
Paris, Milan and  
New York, now in  
the London shops  
Words of wisdom  
Roger Scruton  
speaks up for  
the teaching  
of English

**Portfolio**

There is \$4,000 to be won in The Times daily Portfolio competition today, because Saturday's £2,000 prize was not won. The weekly prize of £20,000 was not won either, so next Saturday that prize will total £40,000. Portfolio list, page 14; rules and how to play, information service, back page.

**Mitterrand to reinforce Caledonia**

France is to reinforce its military base in New Caledonia to safeguard its strategic presence in the South Pacific. President Mitterrand announced in Paris on his return from a 12-hour visit to the troubled islands. An extraordinary session of Parliament will be convened to extend the state of emergency declared on January 12.

**Dunlop pressure**

Sir Michael Edwards, chairman of Dunlop, is being pressed by small shareholders to relinquish permanently rights to a £4 million share option.

**Drugs initiative**

The Home Office is considering sending a drugs investigator to South America as part of an initiative to combat the cocaine trade into Britain.

**Liverpool chaos**

The City of Liverpool could face public service chaos because of plans to increase spending for next year without setting a new rate.

**NHS protest**

Health authority chairmen have protested about pressure from ministers for the appointment of outside businessmen as NHS general managers.

**Minority radio**

Community radio stations are to be given licences for minority interest programmes as part of a new tier of radio broadcasting.

**Times guide**

All you need to know about those Strasbourg goings-on is contained in the second edition of *The Times guide to the European Parliament*, out today.

**Piggott's last**

Lester Piggott, champion jockey 11 times is to retire at the end of the 1985 flat season.

**Cricket unrest**

England beat India by three wickets in a one-day match in Bangalore held up for 20 minutes by crowd disturbances.

**Leader page, 11**  
Letters: On VAT, from Mr C. Gregory, MP, and others; young workers, from Dr A. Dickson, and Mr P. M. K. Papworth.  
Leading articles: The Geneva process; New Caledonia: Pointing case; Features, pages 8-10  
NHS dispute over outsider managers; Germany's VE divisions; how television came to the Canadian parliament; Anne Sofie Appels for party funding justice; Spectrum: the Peacock Male, Monday Page; caring for the elderly confused.  
Obituaries, page 12  
Lord Balogh, Sir Robert Fraser. Classified, pages 18 to 22  
La crème de la crème; educational appointments.

Home News	2.3	Diary	10
Overseas	4.6	Prem Bonds	24
Arts	12	Religion	12
Books	7	Science	12
Bridge	12	Sport	15-18
Business	13-15	TV & Radio	23
Court	12	Theatres, etc	23
Crossword	24	Weather	24

## Pit strike 'talks about talks' likely this week

There is "every prospect" of talks about the coal board this week, Mr Peter Heathfield, general secretary of the militant Yorkshire miners' union, told Yorkshire miners.

Mr Neil Kinnock warned left-wing Labour rebels seeking a Commons debate on the pit strike they deserved suspension if they refused to play by the rules.

Rail union leaders will be warned that their action in support of the miners puts in jeopardy their pay claim and several hundred freight train jobs.

Three senior churchmen are to see Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, tomorrow to put their proposals for ending the pit strike. Page 2

The peace process in the pit strike is expected to get under way over the next few days as the conflict over colliery closures goes into its forty-sixth week.

Mr Peter Heathfield, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, told a meeting of striking miners last night in South Elmsall, in the heart of the Yorkshire coalfield, that there was every prospect of informal talks with the National Coal Board during the week.

It is likely that the contacts will be talks about talks and that they will take place before the NUM national executive meets in Sheffield on Thursday to determine its next step.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the miners' union, confirmed in a television interview yesterday that the union is ready for talks at any time, and he hinted that the board might find the miners more flexible.

"This union is perfectly willing to have negotiations and we are not arguing that there should be preconditions or a set agenda", he said on BBC television's *This Week*, New York.

Some colliery leaders in the dominant centre-left coalition on the executive are arguing privately that the NUM may have to make some move towards the coal board's position of insisting on discussing the economic basis for pit closures in order to restart the peace process.

The three-month gap in negotiations is blamed for the loss of morale that has sent nearly 6,000 strikers back to their jobs since January 1, and certain key figures in the union leadership who decline to state their views publicly feel that the miners will have to make some concessions, but only when talks are under way.

Mr Michael Eaton, chief spokesman for the board, restated last night the board's insistence that the NUM must make the first move, and signal its readiness to concede on pit closures. "Before we begin discussions it has to be clearly understood by the NUM that on any agenda would be the economics of colliery closures."

TUC leaders are also seeking to bring the warring parties back to negotiations. The trade union movement's seven-man team charged with monitoring the progress of the dispute has been called into session today and will meet soon after union leaders have had talks with the Shadow Cabinet under the

auspices of the TUC-Labour Party liaison committee.

The "seven wise men" will then report to the TUC's finance and general purposes committee, from which any initiative in the strike will emerge later in the day.

The board expects another 2,000 to 3,000 men to abandon the strike this week, lifting the proportion of NUM members at work above 40 per cent. The NUM general secretary, however, said: "The overwhelming majority of miners are still on strike and even if there is further erosion based on the past six weeks' figures, in six weeks' time the vast majority of the miners will still be on strike."

The Government also intensified the pressure on the miners. Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said that even if the cold weather continued until April there would be no power cuts shortages.

He told his Worcester constituents that miners must insist that "the absurd demand of Mr Scargill that every pit, no matter how uneconomic, must be kept going until the last tonne of coal is exhausted is dropped".

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

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By Our Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday stepped up his onslaught against Labour's left-wing rebels with a denunciation of their parliamentary disruption and a warning that if they refused to play by the rules, they deserved to be suspended.

As the internal party controversy descended to the level of personal and political abuse, Conservatives remained silent on the sidelines, enjoying the spectacle, but Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, joined in with a condemnation of Labour's irrepressible drift into "a form of loony left anarchy".

Mr Kinnock's helplessness to deal with the hard core of the public left him with little alternative but to side with the Speaker at the start of a week which threatens further disruption as the left continue to press its demands for a Commons debate on the miners' strike.

## Kinnock warns left MPs on disruption

By Our Labour Editor

The Labour leader said in an interview on London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* that he hoped the Speaker would be "judicious" and that he would not overreact against the protesters.

But he then added: "They understand exactly what the situation is. Whatever form of corporate activity you engage in, whether it is playing rugby football, or soccer or cricket, or being an MP... you understand that there has to be a certain degree of collective discipline, founded on self-discipline in order to enable the business to proceed, otherwise you shouldn't be in the place itself."

His attack on the "self-indulgent" and "luxurious antics" of the left was based on the argument that it had obscured

Continued on back page, col 2

## BR warning to unions over jobs

After last week's 24-hour strike by railmen in the East Midlands, British Rail has decided to take a stronger line with the train drivers' union Aslef and the National Union of Railwaymen over their "blacklisting" of coal and oil trains.

British Rail will insist at a meeting with the rail unions that the financial burden of sympathetic industrial action by railway workers must end and there will be court action to recover damages from the unions, no wage rises, and substantial job losses. It says 120 jobs have already been lost to road hauliers.

## 34 killed in Sri Lanka train attack

Colombo - Rescue teams yesterday recovered 34 bodies from the wreckage of a Sri Lankan express train blown up by Tamil rebels the night before, the Ministry of Defence announced (Donovan Moidrich writes).

The ministry said 23 soldiers were killed in the explosion at Murugandy, 56 miles south of the northern capital of Jaffna. The Jaffna-Colombo express was believed to be carrying about 200 troops going home on leave from the troubled north.

The other 11 victims were Tamil civilians, the ministry said.

The ministry said landmines on the track exploded under the first three carriages, carrying mostly troops. As the coaches caught fire rebels in the surrounding jungle opened fire. Soldiers on the train fired back, killing at least three rebels, the ministry said.

## Healey sheds light on British missiles in Salt I

By Anthony Bevins Political Correspondent

Mr Denis Healey, Labour's foreign affairs spokesman, said yesterday that the Americans had agreed to count the British and French nuclear deterrent systems into the Salt I treaty of 1972, and he believed that they would have to do the same again in the forthcoming disarmament talks in Geneva.

A senior source in the Heath administration said that it was nonsense to suggest that the British Polaris force had been covered by Salt I treaty, although no direct reference was made to British and French weapons, the total number of western weapons was adjusted to take account of British and French weapons.

He did not know whether the Americans had gone behind the back of the British Government, but he added: "I do know that it was done because I have checked it with the Russians and the Americans."

Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's National Security Adviser, told *The Times* in London earlier this month: "The US position as it relates to the medium-range talks is to exclude, as we always have done, consideration of British systems."

Mr Healey said yesterday: "They always did exclude consideration in intermediate nuclear force talks," remarking that "the Americans have obviously given Thatcher an

undertaking that they won't include them."

But he added: "In his press conference (on January 13) Gromyko made it very very clear that he was not interested in getting the British and French forces eliminated or even reduced: what he was really interested in was getting cuts in the American forces, in a sense to compensate for the existence of the British and the French."

He said that the Russians would absolutely insist upon that. "One joke Gorbachev made to us was that they had read. I think it was the 1983 Defence White Paper, in which it referred to the striking power of the Polaris force and said that the Russians would take

this into consideration, and he said: 'Well, we certainly do and we want to include it in the Western balance.'"

"The real point is that there is nothing on earth the Government can do to prevent the Americans finding a device to count them in as they did in Salt I."

Certainly his statement cast some light on a 12-year mystery surrounding the Salt I agreement, signed on May 26, 1972.

Nine days before the treaty was signed, Mr Vladimir Semenov, leader of the Soviet delegation, made a unilateral statement saying that the interim freeze agreement related to 50 modern ballistic

missile submarines and up to 800 ballistic missile launchers then held by the US in NATO allies, and that if Britain and France increased their ballistic missile submarine strength, "the Soviet Union will have the right to a corresponding increase in the number of its submarines."

On May 24, 1972, Mr Gerard Smith, for the Americans, said: "The US does not accept the validity of the considerations in that statement." Two days later, when the treaty was finally signed, Mr Semenov repeated his May 17 statement, and Mr Smith repeated his denial.

Reagan arms team, page 4  
Leading article, page 11



Mr Reagan and Mr George Bush, the Vice-President, after they had been sworn in yesterday

## Reagan sets off on second term

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan officially began his second four-year term yesterday after a private swearing-in ceremony at the White House.

Watched by members of his family, a few friends and several close aides, but in full view of millions of television viewers, the President, aged 73, placed his hand on his mother's Bible as Chief Justice Warren Burger administered the 35-word oath that has been repeated by all American presidents since George Washington took office in 1789.

Mr George Bush was also sworn in as Vice-President for a second term. Both men will repeat the performance today on the steps of the Capitol before a crowd of 140,000 invited guests and again under the eyes of millions of television viewers.

There are two swearing-in ceremonies whenever January 20, the inauguration date, falls on a Sunday. However, this is the first time both are being televised live.

The President and Mr Bush earlier attended a prayer service at which Dr Billy Graham

called for a return to traditional values and spirituality.

Later, Mr Reagan went on live television again to flip a coin as part of the ceremony opening the Super Bowl football game in Palo Alto, California, between the Miami Dolphins and the San Francisco 49ers.

The presidential oath of office, prescribed in article Two of the Constitution, is: "I (Ronald Reagan) do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

While near-arctic conditions prevailed outside, yesterday's swearing-in, took place in the comfort and warmth of the White House's Grand Foyer.

At today's ceremony, however, the guests, spectators and participants will have to brave below-freezing temperatures. Inaugurations past and present, page 10

## Soviet air traveller's tale of woe

Moscow (Reuters) - The Soviet airline Aeroflot had its slogan "speed and comfort" thrown in its face yesterday in the Communist Party daily *Pravda*.

Its correspondent, Mr Yuri Kirinitsyanov, told how his flight from Khabarovsk, in south-east Russia, to Moscow turned into a travellers' nightmare of negligence, delays and bad service.

His satirical article said passengers were stranded at a provincial airport because it lacked the necessary equipment, while the airline authorities neglected them and blamed everything on the weather.

The trouble began when the flight was diverted to Ulyanovsk by a snowstorm in Moscow. After several false starts and further delays, the passengers were forced to spend the night on chairs. They were given no food.

## Arrests in Delhi spy case rise to 24

From Michael Hamlyn Delhi

The spy ring being uncovered in Delhi is proving to be the biggest in India since independence. The Press Trust of India reported last night that 12 personal assistants, eight top officials and four businessmen have been arrested and remanded for 10 days. Six other highly placed officials have been detained for questioning.

Diana Geddes reports from Paris that the Foreign Ministry confirmed yesterday that Colonel Alain Boiley, its deputy military attaché in Delhi had been recalled "for consultations", but declined to make any comment on whether espionage charges were involved.

Colonel Boiley interviewed on French television, denied any involvement in the spy scandal. While admitting that "a French diplomat" had been cited by the Indian Government in the affair, he insisted that "neither my name nor my post has been called into question."

Commenting on Indian allegations linking the American intelligence services to the affair, he said he considered it "impossible that a French officer should be working for the CIA."

Colonel Boiley was said to have been involved in the negotiations for the purchase by the Indian Air Force of the Mirage 2000, for which delivery has been delayed. His tour of duty in India was due to end this summer.

The espionage network is alleged to have involved civil servants in key positions throughout many of the most sensitive areas of government. Those arrested have included Mr T N Kher, personal assistant to the Prime Minister's principal secretary, together with two of his assistants.

Mr Kher's chief, Dr P C Alexander, one of the closest advisers of the Prime Minister's mother, Mrs Indira Gandhi, has resigned. He said at the weekend that he had done so "as I thought it was my moral duty in the best interests of public life."

Two businessmen have also been arrested. According to the Indian papers, the spy ring operated by passing on photocopies of sensitive government documents to businessmen who forwarded them to their foreign contacts. The documents included many relating to arms purchases especially the working papers of a light combat project, a main battle tank, and electronic counter measures. Also included were minutes of cabinet meetings on Assam and Punjab.

Two newspapers reported that a French diplomat was identified by arrested officials "as their link with the CIA". Neither paper named the man, but they reported that he had been picked up at his house on Saturday and put aboard a special flight out of the country.

## Schools chief offered £1/4m to go

By David Walker Social Policy Correspondent

A local authority director of education said he was offered £250,000 by his Labour-controlled council to resign.

A majority of Labour councillors on Newham Borough Council in London's East End have voted that Mr James Palling be asked to leave with compensation "as generous as can be legally justified".

It is understood they will pay up to £250,000 compensation, based on remaining years of service multiplied by his annual salary of £25,000. A motion passed at a closed meeting last week said that they had "generally lost confidence" in him.

The case of Mr Palling, who is determined to stay in his post, has been taken up by the Society of Education Officers, which sees the move as an attempt to "politicize" local authority officials.

Mr Fred Dance, chairman of Newham's education committee, said yesterday that the council's official spokesman would make a statement today.

Disagreement with councillors has dogged Mr Palling's six years in office. Newham has seen its school rolls fall dramatically, but Mr Palling's prescription of closures and the amalgamation of sixth forms into tertiary colleges have been rejected by councillors who wanted no schools to shut.

Recently, Mr Palling wanted to deduct hours last month to unofficial strike action from salaries of teachers belonging to the National Union of Teachers, but he was overruled.

Education magazine this weekend quoted a councillor as saying that Mr Palling's proposed dismissal had little to do with left and right divides. "It's simply that we want someone who will more energetically pursue anti-racist and equal opportunities policies."

## Economics adviser Balogh dies

Lord Balogh, the Hungarian-born economist who was economic adviser to the then Mr Harold Wilson and the Labour Governments of the 1960s, died yesterday at his Hampstead home, aged 79. He had never fully recovered from a heart attack and stroke suffered over a year ago.

● Sir Robert Fraser, who created the Independent Television network, died yesterday aged 80, at his London home.

Obituary, page 12

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# Health chairmen protest over ministers' NHS jobs veto

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

District health authority chairmen from two National Health Service regions have protested to health ministers about the pressure they are applying to try to ensure that business men are appointed as general managers under the Griffiths reorganization of the health service.

The chairmen of all 17 districts in the Yorkshire region and chairmen from the 11 districts that make up the South Western region covering from Bristol to the Isles of Scilly, have asked the National Association of Health Authorities to forward their complaints to ministers.

The move comes after decisions by ministers to veto appointments, even when a health service candidate has won the post in open competition with businessmen from outside, to oversee every step of the appointment from short list to final approval and to bar authority chairmen from discussing the appointments even in private with health authority members who are not on the small selection panels.

Mr John Bell, chairman of the Yorkshire chairmen's group, said many of them felt they were not being trusted to do the job for which they had been appointed. Every step of the procedure was subject to approval from higher authority, he said.

That was something new in

the health service and was diminishing the role of authority chairmen, many of whom were businessmen. Providing they followed the rules, he said, authorities should be allowed to appoint the best person for the job whether an outsider or a member of health service staff.

In the South Western region, health ministers have insisted that named businessmen should be added to the short lists for three districts and, in one case, have vetoed the appointment of a health service administrator from West Lambeth Health Authority to the post of general manager of the Frenchay district, even though he won the post against outside competition.

Mr Nick Cowan, chairman of the West Lambeth authority, described that decision as outrageous. He and Sir Peter Baldwin, chairman of the South East Thames Region, have protested to the Department of Health and Social Security.

At present ministers are vetting applicants and appointments for all 206 district and regional posts, but under the Griffiths reorganization, another 800 to 1,600 general managers are to be appointed this year at unit level.

One chairman said: "Our great fear is that the secretary of state will want to approve all those. It is a depressing prospect."

Chairmen's concern, page 10

## GLC axe 'a threat to Tories'

By Our Political Correspondent

Abolition of the Greater London Council, without its replacement by a directly elected London authority, could increase London borough rates by as much as 12p in the pound, threaten Conservative control in five marginal boroughs, and put as many as 20 Tory seats at risk in the next general election, Mr Cyril Taylor, deputy leader of the Conservative group on the GLC, says today.

Mr Taylor, a director of the right-wing Centre for Policy Studies, says in *London Press*, a Bow Group paper: "If rates increase as a result of abolition and Londoners are dissatisfied, the Conservative Party may well lose many of the 19 boroughs which it now holds."

"Nor would the odds be favourable in a general election in 1987 or 1988 for the 20 marginal seats which the party now holds in London."

"Questions of the governance of London may be a sideshow, but unless they are resolved they may well lead to massive loss of support for the Conservatives in all 84 parliamentary seats of the capital city."

Mr Taylor says that the reaction could be provoked by a large increase in borough rates in 1986, the year borough elections are due.

He adds that unless the abolition Bill is amended "there could be a paradox whereby, although total GLC spending could be cut through policy changes by £150 million, many boroughs could suffer rate increases."

The rates increase, Mr Taylor says, would come from housing debt charges, changes in transport supplementary grant, transferred responsibility for non-trunk roads, and the rate-borne costs of London Regional Transport.

He would like the Government to replace the GLC with a London assembly, which could have three elected members for each of the 10 London European constituencies

## Churches to see Walker on pit strike

By Clifford Longley Religious Affairs Correspondent

Three senior churchmen are to see Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, tomorrow, to put before him their proposals for ending the miners' strike.

They want the Government to signal to the National Coal Board that a more flexible approach would now be acceptable, in place of the present exclusive reliance on the drift back to work and a refusal to meet miners' leaders' unless strict prior conditions are met.

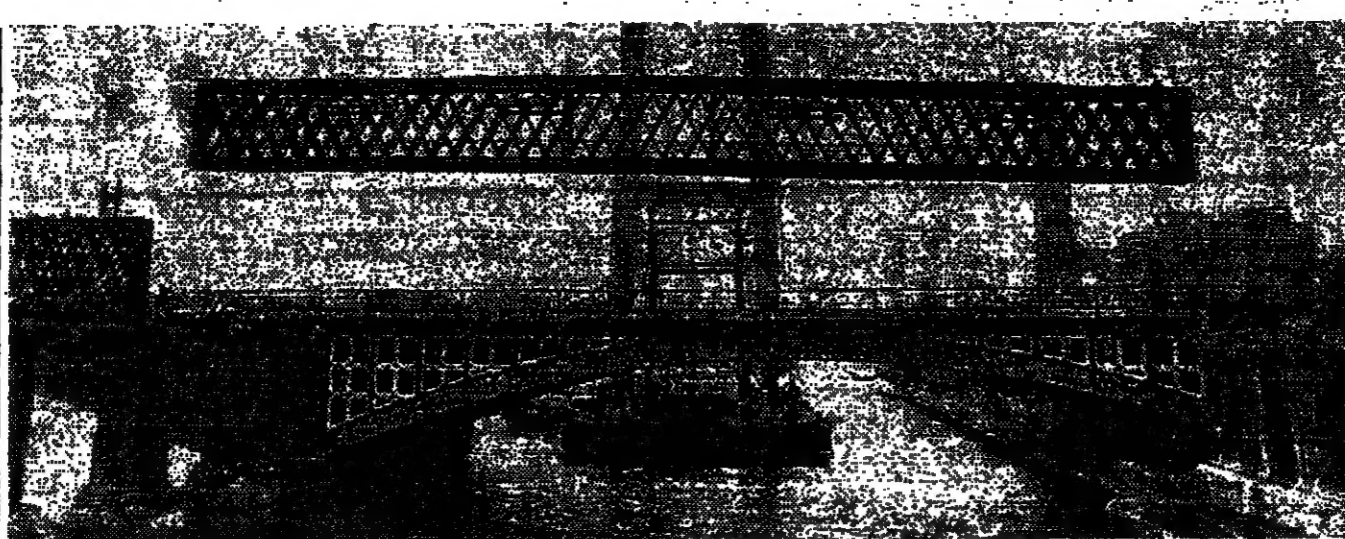
There are already indications that the Government believes there may be some future for church initiatives, a considerable change from its view before Christmas. Mr Walker's willingness to talk represents a shift in his own position.

Senior churchmen have already had some personal contact with the Government at high levels. The group meeting Mr Walker appears to be under no illusion that some movement from the National Union of Mineworkers' blanket "no closure" position would still be necessary before a settlement became possible.

The three in the group are the Rev Bernard Hodgson, secretary of the United Reformed Church, who will lead the delegation; the Archbishop of York, Dr John Habgood; and Dr Philip Morgan, general secretary of the British Council of Churches.

The first two held a much-publicized meeting with Mr Arthur Scargill last autumn. Since then various churchmen have explored the possibilities of a settlement with their local contacts in the mining industry.

The Welsh Council of Churches produced guidelines as a result of contacts with Mr Scargill and the union, which were taken up by the South Wales miners' leaders and have, in a modified form, become official union policy. Scottish churchmen, in similar contacts, have been working to a similar result.



## Blackfriars submits to wonder crane

A section of the Blackfriars railway bridge being removed by the Taklift floating crane at high tide at midday on Saturday. The 300ft high crane is lifting the 197-ton section on to barges which will be taken to Rotterdam to be sold as scrap.

During the operation the cost of arms of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway (left) were removed. The company became part of South Eastern Railways in 1989 and had the rights to the bridge.

The agents for the removal operation, Cary Brothers, say that the crane has reduced what had been thought to be a five month job to nine days work. The crane costs about £10,000 a day and was brought from Rotterdam by its owners Smit Tak International. (Photograph: Jonathan Player)

## Kinnock challenges left on reselection

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday gave a guarantee that the next round of reselection of Labour MPs in the next Parliament would allow constituency parties to decide the future of their MPs with a one-member, one-vote system.

His remarks will be taken as a direct challenge to left wingers who have warned him against an attempt to revive the idea, which was defeated at last year's party conference, and as an implicit criticism of the system under which Labour MPs are facing constituency party review.

The Labour leader said in an interview on London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* that the only safeguard against abuse was the involvement of the mass membership of the party.

He said: "What we require in order to see the proper operation of a system of accountability, mandatory reselection, is that those people are directly and fastidiously involved; then, there is no danger from sectarianism or from factions or from those who will seek to use the procedure for reasons other than the proper accounting of their member of Parliament."

Mr Kinnock said that last year's conference defeat was not the end of the matter. "It is not dead and it is not dying and it is not going away."

"It will be the system that will be in operation, I guarantee, on the next occasion of reselection."

But the fact that Mr Kinnock is unable to win the introduction of something he sees as so fundamental, to afford his colleagues in the Commons the protection of internal party democracy, is bound to underline the weakness of his position.

He also said that there was little he could do to combat the infiltration of the party by the Militant Tendency. "There are limitations in practice on the way in which the Labour Party can purge itself," he said.

## Labour drops EEC team

Mr Robin Cook, Labour MP for Livingston, has been given a key role in planning the party's campaign strategy, although the next general election could be more than three years away. He has been freed from his responsibilities as Opposition spokesman on the European Economic Community, but will stay in the Shadow Cabinet.

His duties will involve liaising between the party's south London headquarters and Westminster, organizing the forthcoming county council elections and the campaign over trade unions' political funds, and promoting Labour's jobs in industry campaign.

Mr Neil Kinnock's reorganization winds up the EEC team on his front bench because Mr Cook's deputy, Mr George Foulkes, MP for Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley, will be transferred to Mr Denis Healey's foreign affairs team.

Mr Clare Short, MP for Birmingham, Ladywood, becomes the third member of the Opposition employment team.

## 'Pray-in' at disputed church

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

A serious breach between the Greek Orthodox Church and the Church of England has been opened with the Greek Orthodox leader in Great Britain, Archbishop Methodius publicly taking possession of the church in Cambridge which is at the centre of the dispute.

What started as a local issue last year could now jeopardize the international relationship between Anglicanism and Orthodoxy.

Archbishop Methodius has appealed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, to intervene in the quarrel, so far without success. The Church of England has been authorized by the Privy Council to dispose of the church, which is now in the hands of the Church Commissioners. It had previously, by agreement, been used by the Orthodox community for its worship.

Archbishop Methodius had threatened last year to use the church without permission and on Friday he led a group of clergy and laity into the building to hold a service.

## Small farm holders spread net

By John Young

The Small Farmers' Association is to launch a recruiting drive next month to boost membership from about 200 to between 10,000 and 15,000.

Mr Richard Body, Conservative MP for Holland with Boston, who has written two books attacking the agricultural support system and is one of the association's backers, denied yesterday that the aim was to set up a breakaway group from the National Farmers' Union (NFU). There was nothing to prevent dual membership.

But the association, which was formed as a "think tank" 10 years ago, believes that the Government and the NFU have misjudged the need for a small producer, with a livestock or mixed holding, traditionally the backbone of the rural economy, has been squeezed out in favour of the "grain barons", large specialist cereal farms frequently operating as limited companies, on behalf of institutional landowners.

In the 1950s the land provided a living for half a million farmers," Mr Body said. "Now it is down to a quarter of a million."

The proposal comes from the Association of Directors of Social Services, which says that "while" caring tasks are going undone, "the enormous sums which the country is now spending on social security benefits could be more productively deployed to allow for the employment in the health and social services field of some of the 3,225,000 who are currently out of work," it says in a letter to the Prime Minister.

If health and local authorities were given a grant of about £70 a week - the amount a family with two children receives from supplementary benefit - they could then make up the difference to employ people in low-paid caring tasks, the directors say. "This simple scheme represents a low-cost option to reduce the numbers of the unemployed," they say.

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## Community radio stations to provide service for minority interest groups

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The Home Office will make an announcement paving the way for a new tier of radio stations before the end of the month that will legalise community radio stations and at the same time replace the pirate radio stations.

It envisages two types of community radio stations. The first would have a wider reception area but be based on providing a narrow spectrum of interest, usually defined on ethnic grounds.

The second would be small neighbourhood stations that the Home Office sees as weekly newspapers of the air.

However, the Greater London Council has anticipated the move and budgeted more than £600,000 to finance studies for four radio networks to cover all London.

Much of the finance for the new stations has already been paid over to escape ratecapping which comes into effect on April 1. However, all four stations have been told that they cannot transmit any programmes until they are legalised.

The GLC has authorised the building of studios for a women's radio station, an Afro-Caribbean station, an Asian

radio network, and a radio channel for other ethnic minorities.

The GLC money will go towards building basic studios and also to finance the planning of the stations. But it will not pay for the transmitters. The GLC hopes that the community radio stations will become financially independent.

However, the GLC move has taken the Home Office by surprise. Its announcement on the new tier of radio stations is expected to emphasise that no one can be guaranteed a licence including the GLC pilot projects or the existing pirate stations.

Ms Shirley Linden, the head of the GLC's arts and media policy group, said that the council would take no role in the running of the stations, but hoped that there could be changes in the regulatory rules surrounding radio which would enable the new community stations to become a cross between the BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

She said: "It would be a responsible public action to start for an experimental period these community radio stations. We are looking at a regulatory

system which could be introduced to choose between people competing for the licences. We will give them money to build studios but we cannot give them money to broadcast.

"We do not want to join the pirate game, or mimic Radio Jackie (one of the more successful pirates). We want them to be legitimate and genuine community stations."

Discussions between the GLC and interested parties showed strong interest in community radio and criticism of the existing radio stations. Ms Linden added that the discussions had found disquiet especially with the existing stations' attitudes towards ethnic minorities and women.

The programme policies of the new stations would be independent of the council, but the groups would be subject to some form of monitoring and scrutiny after they went on air.

The GLC has accelerated its community radio programme because it needs to spend a proportion of its reserves before the introduction of ratecapping. Ms Linden said that in normal circumstances the council would have wanted to spend a year researching the project before going ahead.



Breaking the ice: Mario McLaren testing the water (it was 33° F) in the ritual swim in the Serpentine (Photograph: Tom Stoddart).

## Britain may fight cocaine 'at source'

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

The posting of a British drugs investigator to South America to monitor the cocaine trade and its links with Britain is being considered by the Home Office as one of several possible initiatives to combat drug abuse.

The move to second a senior police or Customs officer to one of the countries at the centre of cocaine production is at a very early stage, but Mr David Mellor, the Home Office minister chairing the ministerial committee on drug problems, is understood to have looked at the idea.

A police officer is working in Amsterdam, regarded as Europe's great illegal drugs entrepôt, and a Customs officer has been stationed in Pakistan for some time to liaise on the halting of heroin exports. The South American posting would go some way to cover the risk from cocaine.

The Home Office is aware of the rise in the use of cocaine in the United States in recent years and officials discussed the problem late last year with the head of the Drug Enforcement Agency, which leads the American fight against drug abuse. The Americans believe that 22 million people in the US have used cocaine and there could be one million addicts.

In Britain, cocaine seizure have been rising, albeit erratically, over the past decade but several times in the past five years there have been very large hauls. In 1980 more than 30 kilos was found; in 1983 the figure doubled to a new record of 95 kilos.

A British investigator would be based in Bolivia, Peru or Colombia, which are the main producers of the coca leaf. The Americans already have a large commitment in the region and

Cocaine first began to appear as a leading drug of abuse in the 1970s. It was highly priced and most often found in rock music or show business circles. In the 1980s it has found a wider consumer market.

Produced from the coca leaf, cocaine began to appear in Europe and Britain in large amounts in the past few years. Much of the supply flows to Britain from South America, arriving at Heathrow airport, and can fetch £80 a gram.

The drug has traditionally been taken by sniffing but there are reports of "freebasing", which involves heating the drug to remove impurities and then inhaling the fumes.

The British representative might work alongside them. He would provide intelligence on traffickers aiming for the British market, at a time when there is evidence that international distributors are looking towards Britain.

Early intelligence would allow police and Customs investigators in this country to roll up distribution networks from the top down rather than from the street-dealing level. Another initiative which may be taken at government level is the use of task forces drawn from police, medical and social agencies to concentrate on drug abuse in one particular.

A senior Home Office official looked at such systems in the US last year, and Mr Mellor is also likely to examine the idea when he visits that country later this year.

The task-force concept would mean not only trying to reduce street dealing, but bringing resources to bear on addicts through clinics and social services, most likely within inner city areas.

## Ponting jury vetting begins today

By Our Crime Reporter

Special Branch officers will today begin vetting potential jurors for the trial of Clive Ponting. The Ministry of Defence official accused of passing information on the sinking of the General Belgrano to an MP.

Mr Ponting, charged under section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, goes on trial at the Central Criminal Court in a week's time.

The vetting of jurors is the first step in a process which may mean that part of the case is heard in camera, as is usual in cases of national security.

Mr Tim Dwyer, Labour MP for Lillingdon, yesterday questioned the decision to vet the jury.

He said that when Mr Ponting appeared at Bow Street Magistrates' Court last autumn the Crown said that the case did not involve national security. In the last week there have been two meetings in chambers before Mr Justice WeCowan, the trial judge, and news of the vetting came after the second meeting on Saturday.

Yesterday Mr Brian Raymond, solicitor for Mr Ponting, refused to comment on the details of either meeting in chambers but confirmed that the defence and the prosecution will be given the list of juniors available for the trial. It could include up to sixty.

Leading article, page 11

## Thames boats for commuters

Londoners can from today commute to work along the river Thames as part of a GLC experimental bus service. Bus and Underground Travelcards and British Rail season tickets are valid on two 156-seat vessels offering the service between Charing Cross and Greenwich piers between 8am and 6.30pm on weekdays.

## Off the rails

A third of a mile of aluminium railing has been stolen from Lingfield Park racecourse, Surrey. The rail, worth £1,800, was stacked in 15ft lengths waiting to be fitted.

## £17m jail opens

A £17 million prison at Griston, Norfolk, where cells have on suite plumbing with lavatories and washbasins, is to take the first of its 494 inmates on February 21.

## Man falls 300ft

Mr Peter Garrett, 50, of Clayton-le-Woods, Lancashire, was recovering in hospital yesterday after falling 300ft on Helvellyn, in the Lake District, on Saturday. He suffered a broken pelvis and right arm.

## 'Medieval witch-hunt' over single woman's babies

By Richard Ford

The agonised debate about the Irish Republic's attitudes towards sex and social values has been renewed at a public inquiry into the ordeal of an unmarried woman who gave birth alone in a field after an affair with a married man.

Liberal opinion, women's groups and many senior politicians have been appalled by the fate of the woman, whose sexual activities have been exposed in a bout of national voyeurism.

The Irish press has devoted pages of newspaper to the evidence to the inquiry, at Tralee, Co. Kerry, of Miss Joanne Hayes, aged 25. She has frequently broken down weeping during questioning by lawyers about her affair and the subsequent birth of a child at the end of a "secret" pregnancy.

Describing public interest in the case as "inexplicably morbid", one witness said: "It is like a medieval witch-hunt with the victim burning at the stake and the crowd dancing round the fire."

The inquiry was prompted by public disquiet about police tactics during investigations into the death of a baby found stabbed 23 times on an isolated beach. Miss Hayes was charged with its murder, and other members of her family with helping to conceal the birth and to dispose of the body.

After she was charged the body of a second baby was discovered in a field on the Hayes's farm, and last October the Director of Public Prosecutions ordered that all charges against the family be dropped.

Forensic evidence had apparently shown that the baby on

the beach had blood group A and was unlikely to have been born to Miss Hayes, who has blood group O, or to have been killed in the manner described in a statement.

The family alleged that they were ill-treated and pressed into making statements "confessing" to involvement in the murder of the first baby.

The inquiry has been told a tragic story of Miss Hayes's affair with a married man who made her pregnant on three occasions. The first pregnancy ended in a miscarriage, the second in the birth of a daughter and the third in her delivering a baby alone as she stood in a field.

She had attempted to conceal the pregnancy by wearing loose jumpers, kept it a secret from her family and had not sought medical attention.

## Chinese 'isolated by language'

By Richard Evans

A grim picture of life in Britain for the 100,000-strong Chinese community, confronted by a barrage of day-to-day difficulties, is disclosed in a Commons report to be published this week.

The combination of failing to cope with the English language, ignorance of British society and laws, cultural differences and unsocial working hours, almost invariably in the catering trade, is proving a huge barrier to their successful integration, MPs say.

The biggest problem for the Chinese, now Britain's third largest ethnic minority, is learning English. Up to three-quarters of first-generation Chinese immigrants have little or no grasp of the language and only half of Chinese children attending school are fluent when they leave.

In some cases parents who speak only Cantonese are unable to communicate with their British-born children, who speak only English.

Anything written in English, from the simplest letter to a doctor's prescription, can cause confusion and bewilderment, sometimes with serious consequences.

The report, by a home affairs select sub-committee, says that the problems are compounded by the traditional reluctance of Chinese people to complain or to seek outside help.

Many Chinese have difficulty in claiming social security, employment or housing benefits, and others are often unaware that they have such rights. Only a tiny proportion are in the professions and about 90 per cent are in catering.

The MPs' report, which comes after a year-long inquiry, is expected to urge central and local government to take steps to prevent the disadvantages suffered by first-generation Chinese in Britain from being perpetuated.

The main recommendations are expected to include more language teaching, especially in schools, extra interpreting facilities, special community centres on at least a regional basis and more Cantonese-speaking family doctors.

The MPs say that they are satisfied there are no organised gangs of Triads, the sinister secret society based in Hong Kong, operating in Britain, and they suggest that the word "Triad" should be dropped from the police vocabulary.

## Airlines 'threatened Laker rescue plan'

By David Nicholson-Lord

A group of European airlines, including British Caledonian and Britannia Airways, threatened to sever their business links with McDonnell Douglas and General Electric if the American companies went ahead with their planned rescue of Laker Airways.

Telexes containing the threats have been lodged with a Washington court and could form part of the Laker liquidator's anti-trust case against the rival airlines, which include British Airways, according to reports in *The Mail on Sunday* and the *Danish economic daily, Børsen*.

The reports claim that Sir Adam Thomson, chairman of British Caledonian, told Gen-

eral Electric his airline would have no "further interest" in McDonnell Douglas aircraft if the report of a rescue was true.

Mr Derek Davidson, managing director of Britannia, warned General Electric of the "serious implications of your action on our and your future business".

The telexes were sent shortly before Laker collapsed in 1982. Other companies said to have sent warning cables were Lufthansa, KLM, Sabena, and Swissair. British Airways, British Caledonian and eight other airlines are accused of conspiring to put Laker out of business in a \$1 billion (£9.2 million) suit in the American courts.

## Kedleston Hall denial

By John Young

The National Trust has denied a report that it was planning to "rescue" Kedleston Hall, Derbyshire, from being sold to an unnamed foreign buyer.

But the trust also made it clear that it was concerned that the house and its contents remained intact. It was ready to work with the Commission for Historic Buildings and Monuments and the National Heritage Memorial Fund to ensure

that it did not fall into unsuitable ownership.

The idea of forming a consortium to acquire the house, the furniture and paintings and the 6,000-acre estate had not been ruled out. "But we are not going to deviate from our basic principle, which is that we must have an endowment to pay for the upkeep of any property we accept," an official said.

## New delay for BBC headquarters

By Charles Kneivt, Architecture Correspondent

Details of the proposed £100 million BBC headquarters building for Langham Place, opposite Broadcasting House in central London, will not be released until April or May because of "broadcasting and environmental" considerations, the corporation said yesterday.

The scheme was due to have been submitted to Westminster City Council for planning permission last autumn. Foster Associates, the architects, said last week that they were ready to submit the plans this month.

## Exchange plan opposition

A £20 million plan to redevelop the Royal Exchange, a grade I listed building in the City of London, has run into opposition from conservationists who say the scheme would radically alter its character.

Save Britain's Heritage has written to Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, and to Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, chairman of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission, saying that the proposals by Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance, must be rejected or be the subject of a public inquiry.

## Cot deaths report rules out infanticide

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Evidence refuting claims that many cot deaths are due to parents deliberately or accidentally smothering their children is to be published this week after a Department of Health-commissioned study of sudden infant deaths.

The report, the result of three years' work covering 988 baby deaths under the age of two years in eight centres, shows that in nine cases only was the death due to infanticide; in another 15 there was an unproven suspicion that the parents were responsible.

The report also shows that as many as 300 baby deaths a year could be prevented by better training of parents and doctors, and that too often family doctors failed to notice children were seriously ill.

The study, directed by Professor John Knowlenden of the department of community medicine at Sheffield University, provides evidence to challenge Dr Donald Wray, the Wrexham pathologist who caused a storm last year by claiming that a majority of cot deaths were due to smothering.

The research showed that apart from clear cases of infanticide, where a child had been stabbed or badly battered for example, there was suspicion in only another 1.5 per cent of cases, even after thorough inquiries into the parents' background and a detailed post-mortem examination.

Of the 988 deaths, the child showed no obvious symptoms in 170 cases, but after post-mortem and subsequent inquiries some evidence that a child was unwell before death could be found in a majority of those cases. A proportion of the deaths still remained unexplained after thorough investigation.

The report recommends a detailed confidential inquiry into every death that happens at home, or immediately after admission to hospital, in all children aged between one week and two years, unless there were obvious congenital abnormalities.

The training of family doctors also needs improving. In many cases where parents suspected illness it was found that the family doctor failed to treat the child adequately. Parents, too, need educating on what symptoms to report, including respiratory illnesses, wheezing, shortness of breath and refusal of feeds.

The report recommends that "cot death" or "sudden infant death syndrome" should be avoided on death certificates. It usually means little other than that the baby died at home and suddenly, and makes doctors look for a single cause when it is clear now that a range of factors is involved. About 1,300 deaths a year are recorded that way.

## Computer shops criticized by guide

One in four homes in Britain has a computer, the highest proportion in the world, yet shops selling a comprehensive stock of software hardly exist, even in London, the Consumers' Association said today.

About 3,000 programs have been published for the Spectrum home computer, but even the largest store will have on its shelves no more than 100 programs. Most shops will stock only the dozen best sellers, John Walker writes in *The Which? Software Guide* published today.

"Other problems buyers of software face are that shops in general do not demonstrate software and most of it is bought unseen. The purchaser has, therefore, to take a great deal on trust and too often that trust is abused."

The guide assesses more than 1,000 programs available for Britain's best selling home computers.

*The Which? Software Guide* (The Consumers' Association and Hodder and Stoughton, £7.95).

## Woman, 91, in gas blast

Mrs Mary Morphet, aged 91, the former headmistress of St Mary's Primary School, Bicester, Oxfordshire, received minor injuries yesterday when an explosion wrecked her home in Blake Road, Bicester, as she tried to light the gas stove.

The explosion blew out doors and windows in the home, smashed furniture and crockery, and caused severe structural damage. Mrs Morphet was found standing dazed at the stove holding the charred remains of a packet of buns.

## Payroll charge

A man aged 30 and believed to be a serving soldier has been arrested and charged in connection with the deaths of two soldiers and a retired army major during a payroll robbery near Edinburgh, on Thursday. A report has been sent to the procurator fiscal.

## MP issues writ

Sir Frederic Bennett, Conservative MP for Torbay, has issued a High Court writ claiming libel damages over a *Private Eye* article about his career and his appointment as a privy councillor in the New Year Honours.

## Sinclair rift

Lady Sinclair, wife of the computer and electronics businessman, Sir Clive Sinclair, is petitioning the London divorce court to end their 22-year marriage.

## Warrant out for arrest of man owing £140m

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Rajendra Sethia, aged 38, of Downage, Hendon, north-west London, who was declared bankrupt at a private hearing at London Bankruptcy Court on Friday with debts of £140 million.

Sethia, who had the summons served on him in Spain, failed to contact Mr Michael Pugh, the Assistant Official

Receiver, and all attempts to get him to come back to Britain have failed.

Sethia, a self-confessed gambler and international entrepreneur, is still believed to be in Spain. Last November he was living in a Madrid hotel, but has been a regular visitor to the millionaire's playground of Marbella on the Costa del Sol and rented a villa near Malaga.

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## Banks set to agree watchdog

By Philip Robinson

Britain's 38 million bank account holders are set to be given their own independent watchdog, the Committee of London Clearing Bankers confirmed yesterday. The committee, which represents Barclays, National Westminster, Midland, Lloyds, Coutts, and Williams & Glyn's, confirmed yesterday that it plans to give bank customers an Ombudsman on the same lines as the insurance industry, where an independent committee, which includes consumers' representatives, performs a watchdog function. That committee is funded by insurance companies.

At present anyone dissatisfied with the answers given by individual banks over their complaint has no recourse.

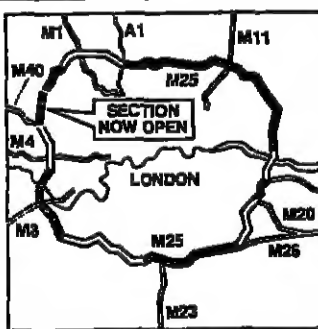
A National Consumer Council report in December 1983, said that while most customers were happy with the service they received, some serious complaints were not getting proper attention.

## TV-am job for Dimbleby

Jonathan Dimbleby, the radio and television personality, is to present TV-am's *Good Morning Britain* show on Sundays from February 10, for six months of the year, the station said yesterday.

## Factory jobs go

The GKN pistons factory at King's Lynn, Norfolk, is to close in the spring, with the loss of 143 jobs.



## M25 orbital link opened

By Our Transport Editor

A key link in the western section of London's M25 orbital motorway was opened to traffic yesterday at the junction with the M40 motorway to Oxford.

Built at a cost of more than £40 million, it consists mainly of a new interchange between the two motorways and nearly six miles of dual three-lane road running northwards from Denham towards Rickmansworth and St Albans.

That means that about three-quarters of the M25 (86 of 122 miles) is open to traffic and the remainder should be completed by the end of next year.

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, said last week that progress on the M25 was excellent with both the interchange and the new section completed ahead of schedule. The entire scheme will cost about £100 million.

Thirty minutes after the opening, a mile and a half traffic tailback developed near Denham caused mainly, the Automobile Association suggests, by sightseers.



## US delivers two rebuffs to Nicaragua and sends envoy on secret mission

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's National Security Adviser, returned here at the weekend after a secret whirlwind visit to five Central American countries which have close ties with the United States.

The purpose of his trip, which was only announced after his return to Washington, was to clear up confusion over the direction of US policy in the region, and in particular to reassure the five nations that the Administration was not softening its position on Nicaragua.

The countries visited by Mr McFarlane were Panama, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. His journey appeared to be timed to coincide with two important US announcements aimed at Nicaragua.

On Friday the US said it would boycott further sessions of the International Court of Justice in The Hague, where Nicaragua has brought a complaint against the US over its support for anti-Sandinista Contra rebels.

The US also announced it was suspending the seven-month old talks between Mr Harry Shlaudeman, President Reagan's special envoy dealing with Central America, and Señor Victor Tinoco, Nicaragua's Deputy Foreign Minister.

The talks will be in abeyance while the US assesses whether the Sandinista government is, in its view, co-operating in the

Contadora regional peace process.

The talks, together with the Administration's decision to put Central America on the "back burner" while it concentrates on arms-control talks with the Soviet Union, had raised fears among pro-Western Central American leaders that a shift in US policy was under way, and that they were not being fully consulted.

Mr McFarlane's visit, together with the decision to boycott the World Court hearings on Nicaragua and to suspend talks with Managua should go a long way towards alleviating these concerns.

● **MANAGUA:** Washington's suspension of talks was greeted in Managua with surprise and consternation (Alan Tomlinson writes).

A Foreign Ministry communiqué said it was "sudden and unjustified", coming only days before envoys from the two countries were to meet for the tenth time at the Mexican port of Manzanillo.

President Ortega said: "The situation is now much more grave. If the United States has closed the means of negotiation, what remains? The military way, greater confrontation, even direct intervention."

On Washington's World Court boycott, the Foreign Minister, Father Miguel D'Escoto, said the US wished conduct between nations to return to "the law of the jungle". The American action was a direct threat to the

world's systems for maintaining peace and international security.

"We cannot fail to draw attention to the coincidence of these lamentable decisions with other factors which are being used lately to make the efforts of the Contadora group more difficult, such as pressure exercised by the United States over Costa Rica and Honduras so that those countries do not participate in the meeting called by Contadora on February 14 and 15."

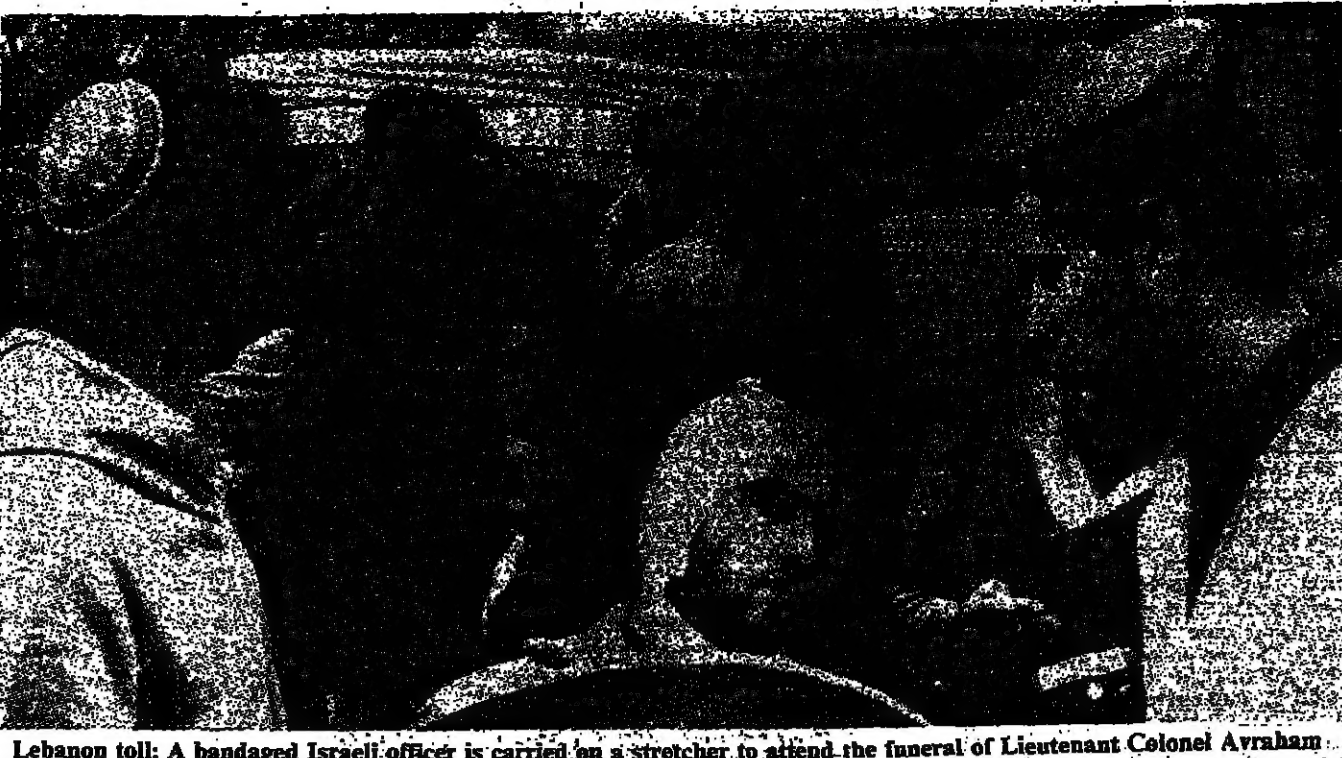
Costa Rica has declined to attend the meeting because of an incident at its embassy in Managua last month. A Nicaraguan draft evader who had sought asylum was wounded as security forces arrested him while he was apparently attempting to leave the embassy in his girlfriend's car.

At a subsequent press conference the young man said he regretted his decision to seek asylum and was prepared to do military service.

However, Costa Rica was not satisfied and has demanded the youth's return to its embassy. Honduras says it will stay away from the Contadora meeting unless Costa Rica is appeased.

A diplomatic source said next month's meeting was to have been a crucial test.

There was broad agreement in the region that, while Contadora may not have achieved peace, "it is the only thing standing in the way of outright war", the source said.



Lebanon toll: A bandaged Israeli officer is carried on a stretcher to attend the funeral of Lieutenant Colonel Avraham Elran, who was killed with two other soldiers in a guerrilla attack last week

## UN to play role in Lebanon pull-out

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Formal diplomatic steps are expected this week to enable the United Nations to play a role in monitoring, if not policing, the sector of southern Lebanon due to be evacuated by Israel on February 18.

A senior UN source said here last night that there was now "a likelihood" that the Lebanese Government will ask for some kind of additional UN involvement when the stalled talks between Lebanon and Israel resume tomorrow at Naqoura, the south Lebanon

headquarters of the UN peace-keeping force.

The UN role could take the form of the dispatch of the UN observer force into the evacuated zone, rather than the transfer there of troops from UN Truce, the UN interim force in Lebanon.

According to the source, a favourable reaction to a Lebanese proposal was likely from the Security Council. Tactically, the UN would also have to report on the recent UN initiative in Jerusalem, Damas-

cus and Beirut to Señor Pérez de Cuéllar, the Secretary General. Last night Mr Urquhart said some positive elements had emerged from his shuttle mission.

Mr Urquhart added: "If, as I hope, there are positive developments on Tuesday, then the Lebanese Government will have to put the proposal for whatever it is to the UN to the Security Council. But I think that if one positive step can be taken it encourages the next step to be positive."

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## Reagan briefs his arms negotiators

Washington (Reuters) - President Reagan will meet the three newly-named members of his arms control negotiating team tomorrow, a White House official said.

Mr Reagan on Friday named a Washington attorney, Mr Max Kampelman, former Texas Senator and John Tower and a career State Department official, Mr Maynard Gilman to head the delegation that will continue talks with the Soviet Union on arms limitation.

Other attending the White House meeting on the first working day of Mr Reagan's second term will include Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, Vice-President George Bush and the National Security Adviser, Mr Robert McFarlane.

Mr Reagan's key negotiators are: ● **Max Kampelman:** Aged 64, a prominent Washington attorney and native of New York City, headed the US delegation to the Madrid conference on European security under President Carter and was kept on in that job by President Reagan.

A Democrat and a conservative on US-Soviet relations. He was a close associate of the late Vice-President Hubert Humphrey.

In a brief statement he promised to work with energy in the pursuit of peace, understanding and international stability.

In addition to being chief negotiator, Mr Kampelman will head the delegation which will discuss the Reagan Strategic Defence Initiative, or "Star Wars" proposals.

● **Maynard Gilman:** Aged 51, currently US representative to what the West calls the Mutual Forces Reductions (MFR) talks in Vienna. He was born in Chicago and is a career foreign service officer, serving in Canada, the

Bahamas and France. He is currently US permanent representative to Nato.

Mr Gilman will have the task of dealing chiefly with intermediate range nuclear forces (INF) in Europe.

● **John Tower:** A veteran Republican senator from Texas aged 59, he did not run for reelection last year. He served as chairman of the powerful Senate armed services committee.

Mr Tower will be the chief American negotiator on strategic weapons such as land and sea-based intercontinental missiles. Leading article, page 11.



Reagan's men: Mr Kampelman, left and Mr Tower

## Gromyko depresses Hart hopes

From Zoriana Fysariwsky, New York

Moscow (Reuters) - Senator Gary Hart said yesterday that his talks with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, and other Kremlin officials had revealed no sign of any new initiative from Moscow for the forthcoming United States-Soviet arms negotiations.

"I didn't sense any willingness either to restate a dramatic initiative that they had raised before or to come up with any new ones," Mr Hart told a news conference at the end of a four-day visit.

He said he told Mr Gromyko a unilateral moratorium was needed for a limited period by one of the superpowers on testing or deployment of new weapons, and the other power would be expected to follow suit.

He was disappointed by Mr Gromyko's apparent dismissal of the idea, saying Moscow's past offers of some form of mutual moratorium had been ignored.

● **BONN:** The American commander of Nato forces in Europe, General Bernard Rogers, was quoted yesterday as saying he would like to meet the Soviet commander of Warsaw Pact forces, Marshal Viktor Kulikov (Reuters reports).

## Pérez de Cuéllar tries to avert Cyprus failure

From Zoriana Fysariwsky, New York

Hopes for a successful conclusion of the Cyprus summit here receded yesterday as the leaders of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities met for the expected final day of discussion.

Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations Secretary-General, who had seen President Kyprianou of Cyprus and Mr Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish Cypriot leader, through three days of talks, postponed for half a day his scheduled departure for London in order to try to help find a basis for an agreement.

But it appeared, as the summit meeting neared conclusion, that the two sides had failed to provide even the first soundings for a potential compromise. With the Greek Cypriot side insisting on renegotiating nearly all the points in the draft agreement presented

by the Secretary-General and the Turkish Cypriots adamantly opposed to any changes, it seemed that all along the two sides had been working at cross purposes.

Diplomatic observers close to the talks believed that, at best, the Secretary-General could work out a face-saving formula.

There would be a great deal of surprise, indeed, if in the last minute the Secretary-General managed to secure agreement from both sides to a framework for comprehensive peace settlement.

But although diplomats close to the talks like to see the Turkish Cypriots make more concessions, the onus has always been on the Greek Cypriots since Mr Denktaş accepted the Secretary-General's peace plan in its entirety in November.

## Opposition snubs Zia poll

Islamabad (Reuters) - Pakistan's main opposition alliance decided to boycott general elections on February 25 which President Zia ul-Haq has barred political parties from contesting.

The convenor of the 11-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), Mr Malik Mohammad Qasim, said General Zia had not created a proper atmosphere for elections and they were meant to perpetuate his military rule.

Mr Qasim called on General Zia to lift a ban on political parties.

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## Times guides the way through European Parliament

By Alan Wood

The items of news that appeared in *The Times* last week from the first plenary session this year of the European Parliament in Strasbourg were but the tip of the iceberg of its many activities.

Not that that which did not appear was not reporting, most likely it was not, although tucked away in the huge pile of reports and questions dealt with last week no doubt there was much of interest to many parts of Britain.

The European Parliament has often been its own worst enemy in terms of covering its activities from Britain with the horrendous air fares and other expenses involved. Yet often in the past, but not quite so much now, changes in its agenda ruled out what would have been the most interesting items. Debating a topic one day and voting on it the next is certainly a handicap to its coverage. And as at Westminster, the minutiae of the work of members of

the European Parliament can often be dull and the detailed debates uninteresting.

But the directly-elected European Parliament is jealous of the power it has, particularly over the Community budget and the Council of Ministers already known to have a battle on its hands with the Parliament's latest rejection of the budget. After last June's second direct elections to the European Parliament, who makes up this assembly, who they are, what are their political track records in each of the 10 member states?

The composition of the European Parliament and the political groupings are set out in the second edition of *The Times Guide to the European Parliament*, published today. The guide is a complementary volume to that on the House of Commons published after each British general election. It tabulates the membership and political affiliations in the Parliament and nationality of

the MEPs, and details of the voting in each member state.

Each national Euro campaign has been reviewed by correspondents of *The Times* throughout Europe. There is also a detailed synopsis of the five years' work of the first directly-elected Parliament by George Clark, former European political correspondent of *The Times*, as well as overall commentary on the outcome of the elections as a whole and a report of the first plenary session of the 1984 Parliament.

Contrary to popular but unfounded belief, membership of the European Parliament is not just an easy ride on a gravy train or entry to one of the best clubs in Europe, least of all for the 81 British MEPs who, irrespective of their political, have much hard work before them. They work for their campaigns often in difficult circumstances in a country whose population can hardly be said to be overly enthusiastic about Community membership,

although the chances of withdrawal recede with each passing month.

One Tory MP was heard to refuse bluntly to campaign on behalf of the Tory candidate in the Euro seat of the constituency of Westminster. Nearly all the Labour candidates and constantly to tread the knife-edge of never hinting or exhibiting the slightest sign of pro-Europeanism.

The United Kingdom, excluding Northern Ireland, remained alone with its first-past-the-post system for the world's second international election to elect 434 MEPs. The new *Times Guide* sets out the composition of the political groups and the parliamentary committees which do all the detailed work. The EEC Commission accepts a very high proportion of the amendments that the European Parliament makes. Women have a prominent role in its affairs - 76 are MEPs.

MEPs face an uphill task in getting their work known to the public. Each has to be his or her own public relations officer. Collectively and individually there is a growing protectionism over preservation of the Parliament's existing powers and a desire even to extend them. Certainly work in Britain fascinates cases in dealing with complaints on matters that affect the Community. MEPs and MEPs still seem at arms length. Many British MEPs get on better with their colleagues from other states than they do with those at Westminster. Westminster still tends to regard MEPs as lepers.

The *Times Guide to the European Parliament*, June 1984, shows how light on all those who were elected in 1984. It is published by *The Times*, 16 Golden Square, London W1P 8LN. (Tel 01-434 3767) and is available from all leading bookshops.

As a first step, Mr Ishihara and party executives were held on the membership to make power more general. Already 20 in power in Japan is a policy power static. Mr Ishihara's party review until a co-ordinated policy has been decided. Twenty-two prefecture spokes out again.

## Directors of Carbide sued over Bhopal

New York (Reuters) - Eighteen board members of Union Carbide are being personally sued for breach of their duties to the company in failing to prevent the accidental discharge of lethal gas at Bhopal last month.

The action was brought in Manhattan by the Northeast Corporation of Elkins Park, Pennsylvania, owner of an undisclosed amount of common stock of Union Carbide. It claimed that as a result of the Bhopal catastrophe the value of the company's common stock had declined by \$960.6 million (about £870 million).

The board members were alleged to have breached their duties by failing to install a computerized early warning system at Bhopal and failing to heed a 1982 survey that disclosed a serious potential for release of toxic substances.

## Gas explosions kill eight

Worren, Netherlands (AP) - A Moroccan family of four were killed in a gas explosion that destroyed six houses in this central Dutch town just before dawn. Seven other homes were seriously damaged.

In Hannover, a five-year-old girl and an elderly woman were killed and at least two people were missing, believed dead, after a gas explosion destroyed a two-family house.

## Britons to face drugs charges

Boston (Reuters) - Six British seamen, arrested in November when their ship, the *Ramsdale*, was seized, will go on trial here on February 6 on charges of possession of marijuana with intent to distribute it.

They are Andrew George Mallon, aged 24, the ship's captain, his brother, Gary Mallon, 19; Kevin Tait, 20; Wesley Simmonds, 20; Gary Agnew, 23; and John Harrison, 45. All are from Kent except Harrison, who is from the Canary Islands.

## Driver accused

Athens - A man said to have turned himself over to the police has been charged with the manslaughter of two British girls killed by a hit-and-run driver here on Friday.

## Belushi charge

Los Angeles (AP) - Kathy Smith, aged 37, who has been charged with murdering the United States' first lady, Mrs Ronald Reagan, has been charged with the murder of John Belushi with an injection of heroin and cocaine in March 1982, court officials said here.

## Polo first

Lagos (Reuters) - The public execution of a Nigerian armed robber was postponed so that it would not interfere with a polo match, the News Agency of Nigeria reported. Thousands who turned out in Ibadan soon after dawn to watch the firing squad were told the execution would be today instead.

## Prices raised sharply as Hungary cuts subsidies

Budapest (Reuters) - Hungarian announced heavy price rises over the weekend on food, transport and home heating as part of a drive to remove subsidies and conserve energy.

The official news agency MTI said milk was going up by 27 per cent, while sugar, cocoa and tinned vegetables would increase by some 15 per cent.

Household fuel oil is 30 per cent higher in price and electricity 18 per cent. Tram and underground tube fares in Budapest, heavily subsidized, are doubled. Post charges rise by 85 per cent and tickets for cinemas and theatres go up 15 per cent.

The price rises are certain to meet criticism from those

Communist Party members who are already concerned about inflation and growing differences in living standards.

Average monthly wage income is now 3,000 forints (£85). "The limit of tolerance is reached with these increases," one Hungarian source commented.

But the authorities are determined to remove subsidies, as part of their reform policy of making prices, or the market place, more important in the economy.

The price rises take from today and will save the government 10 billion forints (£116 million) from this year's subsidies bill, previously put at 55 billion forints.

## Mitterrand

From Diana Geddes, Paris

President Mitterrand's arrival in Paris was greeted by a massive demonstration of support. The President's arrival in Paris was greeted by a massive demonstration of support.

Nothing spectacular was achieved by the 12-hour vigil. But at least 10,000 demonstrators gathered in the city centre, which had been broken up by the police. He had hoped to see the President in person.

In addition, the fact that Mitterrand had been elected in the first round of the election, a record for a French President, was a source of pride for the French people.

While Mitterrand's arrival in Paris was greeted by a massive demonstration of support, the President's arrival in Paris was greeted by a massive demonstration of support.

At the end of his visit, Mitterrand was greeted by a massive demonstration of support. The President's arrival in Paris was greeted by a massive demonstration of support.

## Madrid Nato

From Diana Geddes, Madrid

Spain would be a "bridge" between the East and the West, leaving the door just when the European Commission was set up. The Spanish government is a member of the European Community.

There would be "no" for Spain and European countries. A withdrawal of the Spanish government is the independent of the

Greece and Denmark. In a contribution to the NATO debate, the Spanish government is the independent of the

Belushi charge. Kathy Smith, aged 37, who has been charged with murdering the United States' first lady, Mrs Ronald Reagan, has been charged with the murder of John Belushi with an injection of heroin and cocaine in March 1982, court officials said here.

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## COME AND SEE The 1985 Horse Auction Sales in the USSR!



—Trakenen, Hanoveran, Akhal-Tekin, Budennovskaya, Donskaya, Latvian Breeds: Moscow, February 21-22

—Arab Breeds Tersk, Kabardinian, Anglo-Kabardinian, Hungarian Breeds: Pyatigorsk, May 26-28

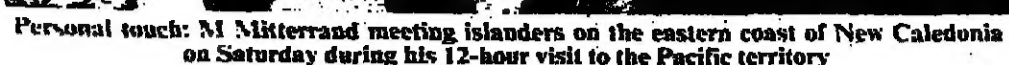
—Trakenen, Akhal-Tekin, Budennovskaya, Donskaya, Latvian Breeds: Moscow, September 19-20

**PRODINTORG**



From Diana Geddes  
Paris

"Proposals have been made. They mark out the objectives to be reached, and certain ways in which to achieve them," The President said in a statement issued in Noumea on Saturday at the end of his visit. "(But) at any moment they can be debated and discussed. There can never be too many ideas... (the Disani) proposals have the merit of existing, of



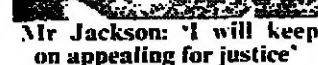
Mitterrand made it clear that he still expects the referendum on the territory's future.

the protection of their own rights — either because they believe independence to be the right and just solution, or because they believe it is the only way of preventing an eventual civil war.

The situation may well force him to give up campaigning outside the west of the country.

**From Ray Kennedy**

to come early in February to attend the installation of Bishop Desmond Tutu as the first black

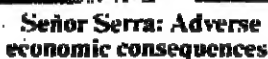


Mr Jackson was in Washington to lead a march against President Reagan's policies on the eve of his inauguration.

**From Richard Wigg, Madrid**

conference from which Sefor Felipe Gonzalez, the Prime Minister, wrung an approval of continuing membership.

Sefor Serra's arguments will probably flourish prominently in



**Madrid - Five young Spanish skiers and their instructor**

**Nuclear war**

Madrid — Seventeen members of Spain's so-called First

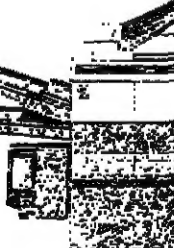
single bedevils

**From David Warts, Tokyo**

Twenty-two prefectural delegates spoke out against the

which was to "launch" the new-look party, the convention has left it more divided than ever.

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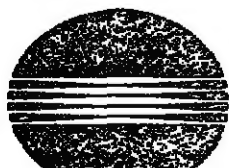
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11



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## Television

## Visionary outsider

LWT's *The South Bank Show* struck early last night with D.H. Lawrence, whose centenary year this is. "An essay," Melvyn Bragg called it, introducing Anthony Burgess, who would deliver it, fixing the camera with a gimlet eye as though anticipating some impertinence. None of course, was forthcoming. He began in the great man's birthplace, Eastwood, near Nottingham, "the dirty little part from which Lawrence set sail." It appears, whatever the world might think of him, not feel, honoured by Mr Burgess's description - still feels that he let the side down.

Some of its former residents provided characters for his novels. The resounding "Chatterley" was an Eastwood name, Lawrence was always depressed by his home town but Mr Burgess obviously felt that he owed it something. He thought Lawrence one of the small hands of twentieth-century writers who achieved international status and, said Mr Burgess, that universality of appeal appeared to depend on provincial narrowness.

In his own territory, Lawrence seems to have suffered the fate of many another prophet. There were, said Enid Gonsky, born in a house where Lawrence once lived, people who still thought his philosophy rather worth ten of him. She, the steadfast keeper of the Lawrence museum, knows better and thought it wrong of Mr Lawrence to turn her children against their father.

It may have been in the museum that we saw Mr

Burgess giving a rousing piano rendering of "Just a Song at Twilight." This was not to demonstrate his versatility. The piano was the kind of symbol Mrs Lawrence would have liked, a badge of "getting on." This acquisitive philosophy of perceived respectability, said Mr Burgess, Lawrence had not shared, had in fact come to recognize in his father's philistinism a sort of carthy honesty to be admired. In a way it approximated to the kind of instinctive, sensual living of which he approved.

Mr Burgess's essay was, necessarily, not comprehensive. His picture was of Lawrence the outsider, the restless visionary, "the patron saint of writers who never had an Oxford education and are somewhat despised by those who have," a "fiercely chaotic" man who thought, despite contrary impressions, sex "too sacred to play around with." Mr Burgess made a good start in the centenary celebrations, assisted by Ian McKellen's readings and some archive film and pictures.

On BBC2, Screen Two's *Lawrence Exchange*, by Ken Campbell, started mysteriously and moved rapidly into incomprehensibility, leaving one in a state of irritated bemusement. It seemed that the telephone system had coalesced into a malevolent brain that was killing people off and giving Mr Walters a hard time. At last it is what I think the implication was, but I could have got the wrong number.

Dennis Hackett



Brian Glover's down-to-earth God the Father

Theatre  
Magnificent production in the severest test yetThe Mysteries  
Cottesloe

Eight years after first embarking on the task, Bill Bryden and his team have now completed the history of the world in a three-part cycle from *Creation* to *Last Judgement*. *The Nativity* and *The Passion* are both reworked and recast revivals; *Doomsday*, in the felicitous phrase of the NT handout, "is completely new."

Time has lent this long-ripening venture a new dimension. Back in 1977 it seemed a long shot to present the simple faith of fifteenth-century artisans through a group of National Theatre actors dressed up as miners and bus conductors. But now, as you shuffle on to the Cottesloe floor, with soft lights twinkling through the steadily thickening fog from William Dudley's amazing array of illuminated colanders, cheese graters and perforated dustbins, it has the feeling of a party among old friends.

Whatever their links with medieval Christianity, they were there at the birth of Britain's first promenade performance, Brian Glover's God the Father, descending from his fork-lift heaven in a foreman's cap with a pencil tucked behind his ear, to give Noah (Howard Goorney) the basics on boat-building; Dave Hill's Joseph, asking Mary whom she has been sleeping with, and breaking through the naive jingling verse with the sheer intensity of bewildered pain; Jack Shepherd also returns as Lucifer, enjoying his few vainglorious minutes in an elevated armchair before

unceremoniously plummeting down to a fiery tub.

Alongside such performances, and the two peaks of dramatic writing (the play of *Stak the sheep-stealer*, and the businesslike *Crucifixion* by four workmen with a low opinion of Jewish carpentry), much has changed. Music has passed from the Albion Band to a more versatile group called The Home Service, whose style ranges from folkdance to Salvation Army marches and apocalyptic rock through, musically, it is still the unaccompanied voices that touch your heart. The nucleus of Mr Bryden's company still consists of demotic earth-bound actors like Derek Newark and Trevor Ray; but their number has been strengthened by an outside recruit of a very different order, Robert Stephens, who doubles as Herod and Pilate.

Not for a moment can you envisage Mr Stephens taking leave of the show to resume a job on the buses; and he does not so much fit into the production as beset it, first as a Jewish Nera, playing to the gallery and switching between psychotic extremes of rage and blubbing panic, and then as a autocratically sadistic governor who bullies the crowd into choosing Barrabas. These are thrilling companion portraits of comic and realistic villainy, however far they exceed the self-imposed austerity of their surroundings.

Mr Stephens also benefits from Tony Harrison's reworked text, which is now drawn from five mystery cycles including that of Coventry, which shows the death of Herod at a ghastly banquet celebrating the massacre of the innocents.

*Doomsday* tells the story from the Harrowing of Hell to the Last Judgement, and departs from human conflict into the zone of faith and prophesy. It is the severest test the Cottesloe team have encountered, and the production is magnificent. It even takes advantage of the lack of conventional dramatic action to highlight the medieval capacity to bring theology down to literal practicalities. A business-suited Christ descends to hell and Adam (Stephen Peacher) remarks that this is the first hope he has had for 4,600 years. Mary ascends to heaven in a float that would look well in the Lord Mayor's Show, and the whole population (complete with brass band) turn out to give her a rousing send-off. When it comes to the raising of the dead, traps open all over the floor, and it is as though Stanley Spencer's Cookham resurrections had sprung off the canvas.

Finally, *Doomsday* corrects my previous impression that Jesus is not much of a part. In the earlier plays Karl Johnson - apart from the excruciatingly realistic agonies of the nailing - remains impenetrably barricaded behind his divinity. But here he returns from the dead as a figure of spellbinding interest: an unrecognized stranger in various disguises, briefly revealing himself with tantalizing hints of a continued flesh-and-blood existence (extracting morsels of fish from his teeth after a meal, and revealing unexpected reserves of ferocity when he comes to sit in judgement against a vast revolting spider-web replica of the doomed globe).

Irving Wardle

## PUBLISHING

## A continuing need for original paperbacks



Penguin's first ten: returning in facsimile

the early 1930s the Pelican History of Art began to be published - serious, substantial tomes - in hardback.

I sketch all this in briefly for two reasons. First to salute Penguin in an anniversary year; but second, and more significantly, to suggest that the Harmondsworth aviary (Penguin, Pelicans, King Penguins, Puffins, even the short-lived Pterosaurs and Porpoises) worked as well as it did because, year in, year out, the format of a book was dictated by the text. Penguin completed the post-war book revolution by publishing, some years ago, they established a separate hardback imprint, calling it Allen Lane.

Interestingly, even perhaps significantly, Penguin have indulged very little in the simultaneous publication of hardback and paperback editions of the same title. The simple idea behind that is to make available the hardback edition at a relatively high price in order that, mainly, libraries may acquire it, and to have it available at a relatively low price for the individual buyer. In practice, libraries tend to buy the paperback and bind it in heavily reinforced covers. Thus there is hardly any market for the hardback.

The obvious next step,

therefore, is to publish exclusively in paperback. A few imaginative publishers, notably Chatto & Windus and Faber & Faber, are trying to force through the idea that new books, especially fiction and poetry, should be published initially in paperback. They are meeting much resistance from the book trade if not necessarily private book-buyers. Not the least of their problems is that literary editors and booksellers, who tend to be conservative, still regard paperbacks as reprints, hardbacks as new books, and therefore they are grotesquely under-reviewed. If a new novel is not much reviewed, whether it is bound between hard covers or soft covers, how can potential readers know about it?

The paperback revolution was intended to make good books available to readers cheaply. Chatto & Windus and Faber & Faber should be encouraged by everyone in their present efforts. It would be a ludicrous irony if, in Penguin's fiftieth anniversary year, other publishers of vision were to be driven from original paperback publishing because of the trade's apathy. It is we, the readers, who would suffer.

E. J. Craddock

Concerts  
Steady grasp of the long lineRPO/Berglund  
Festival Hall

Schoenberg is said to have remarked of Sibelius and Shostakovich, and I do not think he altogether meant to be condescending, that they had "the breath of symphonists." Perhaps that is why Paavo Berglund is such an excellent conductor of both of them, for his work is always marked by a sure and steady grasp of the long line. On Saturday night we heard it at once in his performance of Schumann's *Manfred* Overture, where after the so hasty upbeat the whole introduction was made into a continuous dying fall, with a feeling of fade continuing even while the music was reading itself for the allegro. And this same command of large spans helped make his account of Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony one of the most complete I have heard of this problematic work.

Endymion Ensemble  
Queen Elizabeth Hall

First Robert Lowell, then Benjamin Britten: the mesmerism of Racine's *Phedre* cut, turned, and cut again, with each new facet glinting with a colder, clearer light. An all too rare opportunity to hear the process at work was provided in a performance of Britten's dramatic cantata *Phaedra*, given as the climax of the Endymion Ensemble's concert on Friday.

The work was written for Janet Baker, and it has been memorably performed by Sarah Walker; but there is something at its core which found extraordinary sympathy with the particular qualities of Felicity Palmer's artistry. The "hot eye" of Phaedra's passion, for instance, could find searing expression in a density of vocal focus which was not afraid to

LSO/Butt  
Barbican

An odd mixture of nervous energy and compressed passion, of classical clarity and romantic effluence, characterized this concert by the London Symphony Orchestra. It was conducted by Yondani Butt, a Canadian based in British Columbia who formed his own orchestra, the Symphonie Canadana, nine years ago, and is evidently now looking to wider horizons, though a programme of less random content than this might perhaps have served him better.

As it was he displayed a platform technique in which an

Just one of its problems is the fact that each of the four movements comes back at the end to the music of its opening, and yet what has happened meanwhile is too extreme to be easily forgotten: a strident quick march in the middle of the first movement as Mr Berglund here did it, and in the finale a beautifully sustained reflection on the opening conductor of both of them, for this work is always marked by a sure and steady grasp of the long line. On Saturday night we heard it at once in his performance of Schumann's *Manfred* Overture, where after the so hasty upbeat the whole introduction was made into a continuous dying fall, with a feeling of fade continuing even while the music was reading itself for the allegro. And this same command of large spans helped make his account of Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony one of the most complete I have heard of this problematic work.

Most conductors and commentators have seen this movement either as a public affirmation or else, following hints in the music reinforced by the composer's disputed *Testimony*, as a forced celebration. Mr Berglund, most convincingly, had it both ways. The opening music was fiercely pressured, with strong attacks

and a quick tempo, but the coda seemed almost to take itself back to the beginning, as if the composer had discovered with some misgivings that an official demand for optimism in fact corresponded with his own musical needs.

Here and throughout Mr Berglund was roundly supported by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, if with uneven accomplishment. His long view of the symphony went with a close attention to detail, but this unfortunately brought out discrepancies between the smooth, sunny horns and some other departments.

There was some disappointment too in the first half, since Iva Pogorelec had cancelled because of illness. However, Alicia de Larrocha stepped into the breach with an eminently decisive and convincing account of the Schumann Piano Concerto.

Fifth Symphony turned out to be something of an endurance test. The fine quality of the 24-strong string texture showed what Mr Whitfield had to work with; but the strained progress, the uneasy, sunken and equally uneasy direction revealed how much more close work was needed from deeper inside the score.

Before this, a guilty if not gutsy Stravinsky in *Dumbarton Oaks*, a little too bowed down by detail; and before that, a dutiful performance of the work which had fertilized it, Bach's Third Brandenburg Concerto. Its gathering momentum as segments of phrases passed their musical parcels was its most attractive quality; its firm outer edges were its greatest assurance. The concert began as it has ended, with Britten, in a clearly delineated reading of his Op 1 Sinfonietta.

The orchestra's principal trumpet, Maurice Murphy, was brought forward as an assured soloist in Haydn's E flat Concerto, seemingly casual in his expressive approach but with a crisp articulation of the past passages as well as smooth phrasing elsewhere that also reflected his skill.

Noel Goodwin

## On a tightrope

LSO/Tortelier  
Barbican

When she took second prize at the Leeds International Piano Competition last September, Ju Hee Suh from Korea was the darling of the show. And not for the virtuosity of her 19 years alone: her Rachmaninov Third Concerto breathed its own fresh air, with an imaginative fervour blissfully unstilted by the hotheads.

On Saturday night she arrived at the Barbican with Beethoven's First Piano Concerto. From the nervous tension in the opening staccato chords, this was clearly to be another unashamedly physical performance. But there was something else besides: a rare, immediate pleasure in phrasing, and a second-by-second awareness of a direction other than up and out. It is this ability to catch the music's breath, to daily, yet without mannerism, at the top of a phrase in order to watch it flower, that may well be her salvation.

For there are danger signs as well which cannot be ignored. There is a tendency to harden the superbly joined rhythmic articulation, to clash together dynamic opposites in a teeth-

gritting effort to keep the piano's end up. Nothing, thank goodness, is taken for granted, then nothing, either, is left to chance. If the hold relaxes, there will be quite a burrowing; if pressure of engagements clenches it fast, the future may be less happy.

At the moment things are poised, thrillingly, on a tightrope: the meticulous weighing of chord, trill, and each constituent part of the slow movement's aria was as compellingly balanced as the daredevil teasing of her finale.

Van Pascal Tortelier kept the evening's temperature feverishly high: he plays on an orchestra with the same unashamed physicality as his father plays the cello. For Berlioz there was a truly Byronic *Corsaire* Overture; for Fauré the same currents of energy flooding a little over the edges of the *Incidental Music from Pelléas et Mélisande*.

After a far from fossilized Saint-Saëns *Danse macabre*, the evening helter-skelter to a close with a heady, near-vulgar performance of Ravel's *La Valse*, geared to the heating of the blood rather than the tingling of the spine.

Hilary Finch

Amsterdam  
Guitartrio  
Wigmore Hall

One does not go to a concert of music for guitar trio expecting anything terribly profound, and the Amsterdam Guitartrio accordingly gave us few surprises. What they did offer, though, was a display of superlative musicianship in both their abundant virtuosity and their enterprising programme.

Such a group necessarily has to live by transcriptions and commissions in the absence of other literature. Quite the most alluring of the three specially composed works played here was Dnu Huntrakul's *Colours of 1983*. Huntrakul is Thai, and thankfully not afraid to remain obviously so in his music. His language owes much to the pentatonic scale and is full of oriental-sounding clashing seconds and parallel fourths and fifths.

But what gave these two brief movements their evocative and poetic atmosphere were the subtle colourings arising from the many different types of attack which the composer requires. The inward stillness of the work is threatened only by Huntrakul's mistaken use of occasional western-style cadences in the first movement, Prelude.

Since it was here receiving its world premiere, I should perhaps have begun with Gilbert

Riberian's *Harlequin's Toccata*, which purely and simply paid a story in music, describing the *commedia dell'arte* character's successful quest for the heart of Columbine. Riberian's manner is refreshingly direct, and he has obviously mastered the instrumental medium; his special effects, particularly in the section describing Harlequin's madness, were almost grotesquely vivid. But the work seemed only like an occasional diversion, and one could feel little empathy with the central figure.

To complete this triptych of recent works, there was the curiously titled *The Insects are Coming* by the young Dutch composer Chiel Meijering. Its three movements are named in Latin, after creatures the ensemble's spokesman referred mysteriously to as "dirty insects." Whatever that meant, again the music, while succeeding in sending a mild chill down the spine, was no more than workmanlike.

Two arrangements completed the programme. Vivaldi's concerto, *Intimism* was heard to have lost much of its drama as well as its colour in the transformation. Happily, the group's arrangement of Bach's Sixth Brandenburg Concerto, together with the brilliance of delivery that was a feature of the entire evening, brought a freshness to that work's outer movements, while the central Adagio had about it a compelling sweetness.

Stephen Pettitt

Nona Thomas is incurable.  
She's learning to swim.

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Day and Night

The British premiere production of Ahoi Fugard's *The Road to Mecca*, with the author directing, opens in the Lyttelton Theatre on February 27, with previews from February 21.

The Royal Ballet is presenting a Youth Week from March 25 to 30, as part of International Youth Year, offering reduced-price seats to those under the age of 25.

Barbican Centre

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Charles Austbacher - conductor

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A Unilever concert







Hilary Rubinstein finds some half-forgotten advice repaid with interest

## It was just a case of confidence

Life dealt me an unlooked-for good hand recently. It wasn't a big windfall that could change my life - such as winning the pools or finding an unrecognized Timoreto at an auction. But it was one of the most agreeable things that have happened to me in the past few years.

The story started when my secretary received a mysterious telephone message. The caller wanted to send me some wine. Could Debbie find out whether I had any preference - champagne or Burgundy or whatever? If necessary, she could ask me, but wasn't to reveal the man's name.

I controlled my curiosity but couldn't resist asking her whether the caller was a client, I am a literary agent, and from time to time authors have been known to give me a bottle for some service beyond the call of duty. But Debbie, who has been with me for several years, was certain she had never heard his name before.

A week later, a man struggled into our reception with a crate of wine. Seizing a hammer and

chisel, I got to work prising off its lid. Ten minutes later I had a dozen bottles of a fine vintage claret, and on top a brief communication from a wine merchant: "Sent at the request of Mr Michael Strong to thank you for all your marvellous advice."

Michael Strong? I thought the wine might have been intended for one of my colleagues, but they had never heard his name either. Then I rang my brother, who is a solicitor with an office nearby. People confuse us and occasionally we get each other's mail. But he didn't know Michael Strong's name either.

I rang the vintner, and after some palaver succeeded in getting my benefactor's address in Bourneville. His wife answered the telephone. With embarrassment I told Mrs Strong I had just received a present from her husband but had to confess that I hadn't the

faintest clue who he was or what I had done.

"Oh, I am not at all surprised," she said. "You see, it all happened a long time ago - in 1947. You were an educational psychologist in the RAF, and my husband came to you for advice when he was stationed in Iraq. And it was such good advice that he has never forgotten it."

I had joined the RAF just before the end of the war and had started training as a pilot when the war ended. Untrained aircrew were instantly made redundant, and I found myself in an outfit called the Vocational Advice Service. For this you had to be between 30 and 45, and have a university degree and preferably industrial experience.

I was 30, had had six months at a university before being called up and my industrial

experience was nil. Nevertheless, I and a whole lot of other youths passed a cursory selection board and, after three weeks' training in London, were shipped off to qualified advisers to the RAF's Middle East headquarters.

From there small groups of us were flown from one RAF station to another giving those who wanted vocational guidance a battery of psychometric tests. We would advise people - often old enough to be our fathers - of suitable Civil Service careers.

What had I actually said that had been so useful to Mr Strong? I had apparently advised him he had immense potential and could do well at anything that he cared to set his mind to.

I wrote a report which I still have, which said that, and which has been of priceless

value to him. And then he came to see you in 1976, and you gave him some more advice that has changed our life."

"In 1976? I am afraid I haven't the foggiest recollection of it."

"Oh, I'm not surprised. You see, my husband was working in the Civil Service, in a job which had to do with interpreting industrial relations legislation. A publisher asked him if he would collaborate with another man in a handbook about a new Act, with Michael providing the expertise."

"He somehow knew that the sergeant who had advised him in Iraq was now a literary agent, and he traced you whereabouts. You told him he didn't need anyone to help him and could perfectly well write the book by himself. And that's what he did."

"The book has to be revised quarterly. It has been so

successful that my husband has been able to give up his job, and we have enjoyed our lives much more ever since. And every Christmas for years Michael has said he really must send that man Rubinstein some wine to thank him."

Since that conversation, I have met ex-Sergeant Strong and his wife. I asked to see the famous report of 1947. I was relieved that I hadn't actually told him that he could do anything in life he really wanted to or anything quite so preposterous.

No actor has ever minded being told he was great, no author has ever looked an appreciative critic in the proverbial mouth. But thanking people for good deeds that they hadn't known they had committed is even better.

Maybe a better story means something more. Would many of us have been able to make more of our lives if we had had confidence-building encouragement at a suitable moment - even if the encourager were only a stripling, barely out of his teens?



## Champion of the elderly

Professor Elaine Murphy, a leading psychiatrist and specialist in senile dementia, tells Ross Davies

why she is campaigning for the better care of the sick and aged

"This Government's policy is absurd. It's throwing away money all the time, yet those in greatest need have the least chance of being cared for."

Uncompromising words indeed, but usually uncompromising - says Elaine Murphy - are the difficulties faced by the elderly mentally infirm.

At 37, Professor Murphy is the newly appointed holder of Britain's first chair in the psychiatry of the elderly. This makes her only the second woman professor of psychiatry. The first is Joan Bicknell, who is Professor of the Psychiatry of Mental Handicap at St George's Hospital in London.

If, like me, you have never met a professor of psychiatry before, it's hard to know what to expect - perhaps not this young woman with auburn hair and grey eyes set off by a Jaeger two-piece in what she says her husband calls "Thatcher blue".

6 Millions of pounds are wasted on nursing homes

Elaine and John Murphy are together during the week in a 38th-floor flat in the Barbican in London. There is a good view of Guy's Hospital, where Professor Murphy has her new post.

They spend weekends at their small Tudor manor house in Norfolk, for which, perhaps anachronistically, they collect William & Mary furniture.

When Professor Murphy paid a first call on a colleague at Guy's, his secretary admonished her: "He doesn't see drug reps." Even medical secretaries don't expect to see women professors.

This one says government policy is "absurd" because "millions of pounds are being poured away every week in supplementary benefit into the care of elderly people in private nursing homes."

These, she says, are old people with "mild memory failure, mild illnesses of one sort or another, who actually don't need residential care, but whose families feel they would be safer in a home". For this, the state will happily pay £200 a week.

Such people, Professor Murphy would be better off at home than in a nursing home, with or near families and friends, receiving medical treatment as well as social services - home help, for example.

But for the elderly who do need residential care, those with mental or severe physical frailty, "private places, like the

public ones, are very few indeed."

Private residential homes don't want the awkward customers, the ones that need a lot of help. "They want the easy old ladies," says Professor Murphy.

Until she took up her chair at Guy's, Professor Murphy was a consultant psychiatrist working with the elderly at the Goodmayes Hospital, Epsom, Essex. One influence that led her towards this unfashionable speciality is personal. When she was a girl, one member of the household was a grandmother who, with 10 years to live, developed dementia.

While she treats the elderly mentally ill (and many old people have the same illnesses as young people) Professor Murphy's special interest is her grandmother's affliction, dementia. In this, she hardly seems to be helped by two semantic considerations.

One is the name of her subject. She is Professor of Psychogeriatrics, a ghastly word which somehow suggests an ancient Anthony Perkins feebly hacking at a decayed Janet Leigh.

Professor Murphy's husband heads a consultancy which creates business names among them Metro and Acclaim for BL. Could he do better than Psychogeriatrics. Why not the Psychiatry of Old Age? Glimly, Professor Murphy says: "Psychogeriatrics is common medical parlance. I'm stuck with it," she says.

The other problem is with the word dementia, again perfectly clear to doctors but, even to intelligent laymen, possibly suggesting violent, frenzied madness. In fact, dementia rarely involves violence or frenzy and isn't madness. It is the consequence of organic brain failure.

There are violent, dangerous old people but they are likely to be suffering from psychotic states. Of the dementia victim she says: "It's usually an old lady, who is physically fit, but may have hearing and sight problems, whose memory starts to go, whose personal care starts to deteriorate... it's the soup down the Crumplefield dress."

The symptoms can be as mundane as a fridge full of meat turning green because an old lady cannot remember when she bought it or how to cook it. She may wander out in the middle of the night to the shops.

"It's becoming easily, seriously confused during an infection - like a cold - so that you don't really know where you are or what you're doing, and when not ill, a tendency to become very agitated in unfamiliar surroundings."

The answers, even when an



Professor Murphy: 'Old people with mild memory failure don't need residential care'

ilar surroundings," says Professor Murphy.

Dementia is a minority affliction, occurring in less than one in five people, mostly in the increasing number of over-85s. Yet, thanks to a low birth rate and increasing longevity, par-

6 Dementia rarely involves violence or frenzy and isn't madness

ticularly among women, we have that many more old people.

In this country, says Professor Murphy, they are 16 per cent of the population; in the United States 13 per cent. But that now makes for some 750,000 sufferers. By the year 2000, it could be more than a million.

What happens in this country to old people as they become too much for their families, however caring (and most families are tremendously so)? And what of the third of elderly people who live alone, who have no living children, or for those whose relatives live far away?

The answers, even when an

elderly person has spent a lifetime looking after other people, are not comforting.

Professor Murphy quotes the case of an 87-year-old we shall call Miss S. B. In her career as a midwife in the Guy's Hospital old heartland, Miss S. B. delivered at least 3,000 babies.

"She was physically fit, but then she started going shopping in the middle of the night, and couldn't find her way home," says Professor Murphy. "She'd also tell the meals-on-wheels lady 'No, thank you, we're cooking for ourselves today'."

Her friend, with whom she shared the house for the past 60 years, couldn't stop her. She's mentally alert, but almost immobilized by a heart condition.

Miss S. B. has been through Professor Murphy's assessment unit and there is nowhere for her to go but a long-stay hospital bed. Yet she's neither unfit nor mentally ill.

Professor Murphy says: "If I'm lucky, I'll probably find her a private home - but that'll be a tragedy. It'll be outside the borough, so her friend won't be able to visit her and they're already missing each other desperately."

Not even at £200 a week in supplementary benefit, it is likely that in a private home Miss S. B. will receive the services on offer in a local authority home (if there were one) - visits from a community psychiatric nurse, for example. Miss S. B. will be merely on hold, "in unfamiliar surroundings".

At the heart of the issue of the elderly and mentally frail is that, however quickly their numbers increase, the phenomenon is recent. The general public has yet to grasp its extent, as perhaps it has begun to do with mental handicap. Professor Murphy says that 20, or even 10 years ago, the number of Miss S. B.s was small enough to be coped with in local authority residential care. Today, however, the numbers have increased so fast that dementia sufferers are being cooped up in mental hospitals. Many are even in the acute medical beds of general hospitals.

They may be the lucky ones. Many, perhaps as many as two-thirds of dementia sufferers, go undiagnosed and untreated. Clearly, those who live alone are unlikely to consult a GP. Without referral by a GP, hospitals, wary of committing

those acute medical beds, are reluctant to admit them. But even where relatives or friends bring in the GP, there can still be problems. GPs, says Professor Murphy, receive little instruction at medical school in the care of the elderly frail.

A GP thus can prescribe drugs that a dementia sufferer does not understand how to take. A GP or even a hospital may not understand that an elderly person who rambles is not necessarily demented.

"I've seen this happen with a 96-year-old. She became confused and started wandering in the garden. The neighbours called a GP, who in turn called in a consultant psychiatrist."

At Guy's, Professor Murphy is now trying to alert a new generation of medical students

6 It is one of the greatest scandals of our time

to the problem of the elderly mentally frail. She is supervising research into dementia and improving links between her unit and the community, so that anybody, not just a GP, can bring a mentally frail person to the unit's notice. The patient is then visited at home - nine in ten stay at home, once social services have been alerted.

Of the remaining one in ten, far too many have to go, like Miss S. B., to the area mental hospital, Bexley. "It is one of the greatest scandals of our time."

"But this district is absolutely committed to taking those patients out of Bexley, and to providing residential facilities locally, near their own homes, near their relatives - as near to the ordinary home environment as is consistent with their handicaps."

But Professor Murphy's main handicap in getting this started for once is not health service cuts. Land has been bought and an architect engaged to build a residence looking like a normal house. It is to be home to up to 12 dementia sufferers, one of them Miss S. B., with round-the-clock care.

However, the residence would be near shops, a health centre and a church - and in the middle of a Lewisham council estate. Now 80 local people have signed a petition of protest.

## Oh, bring back the pride and passion

I doubt that this is the most appropriate time to launch a new paperback imprint called Love Stories Ltd, which is what a new company, operating from deep in the heart of Soho, is about to do.

In the first place, love stories, in the traditional sense, by which I mean stories about two people with a deep affection for each other, one being a man and the other a woman, are terribly out of fashion. This was brought home to me during an evening when I watched two television programmes, in which, ahem, personal relationships figured importantly.

In one, *The Beiderbecke Affair*, the two lovers preferred to spend most of their evenings apart, he to listen to jazz records, she to distribute leaflets. When, after a night of rare sexual congress, the man asked the woman jokingly, whether the earth had moved for her, she replied that it hadn't, but "the dressing table shifted a bit."

In the second, *Domestic Bliss*, a conventional romantic setting, appeared on the screen: the candlelit table, the flowers, the soft clinking together of two wine glasses - but the storyline was not quite so conventional, since the two lovers looking passionately into each other's eyes were both women.

In real life, too, romance seems to be taking a bit of a clobbering by The New Celibacy, gender-bending and other ambiguous situations unfashioned by Barbara Cartland. It is a difficult time, for most of us, to accommodate Love with a capital L these days, even if it turns up and starts pelting us with crimson roses. Take my friend Meredith, a financial analyst. She has found a man straight out of Mills & Boon. At least three times a week, he presents his clean-cut profile at her door, along with a spray of orchids, tickets for Covent Garden followed by a table for two at the Savoy Grill.

Meredith is far from grateful. After a tease day with her portfolios, she needs romance like a hole in the head. What she pines for are early nights, scrambled eggs in front of the television and "someone who realizes how tired I am", which

may well constitute loving behaviour, but not the kind of which love stories are made. Meanwhile, Meredith's orchids are withering to a papery brown mess on her draining-board, as she catnaps her way through *Turandot* and wearily pushes the restaurant food around her plate while her besotted escort, as well as the waiters, wonder what they are doing wrong.

With love affairs going off at such unpredictable tangents, no wonder the Betty Trask contest for romantic fiction attracts such a meagre entry. It must be impossible for romantic novelists to find real-life situations on which to base their material.

It was with some scepticism then that I noted the claim of Love Stories Ltd that "all that they have in common is that the central theme is a love story." Love stories, as far as I'm concerned, must have a full quota of heaving breasts, heroes with hair black as night and questioning eyebrows, heroines who go through several he-loves-me-he-loves-me-not mental agonies, and thrilling locations such as South Sea Island beaches or operating theatres.

A lover who has yellow teeth

Love Stories Ltd's first title, *Before Natasha*, doesn't meet any of these criteria. Its heroine, Anna, drudges out a living as a part-time drama teacher in a London comprehensive. She returns every evening to what Americans delicately refer to as "a room-mate", namely a lazy out-of-work actor called Geoff. Now theatrical folk have often been the stuff of which traditional romantic fiction is made but not ones like Geoff whose "teeth were yellow from smoking and his jawline and stomach were spreading." But Geoff has one qualification that renders him fit for the pages of romantic fiction: he is not, definitely not, what has come to be known as the New Man. Or as the book has it: "She had a brief fantasy about going out to find a man who enjoyed cuddling a baby, a man who would smile tenderly as it screamed and vomited. But



PENNY PERRICK

who wanted to live with a sap like that anyway?"

Nearly every woman alive is the answer to that. At least, I've never met one who claimed that the reason she found her husband perfectly adorable was that he always allowed her to cope with every two o'clock feed and every pungent nappy all by herself.

But real life is one thing, constantly evolving, often messy, a force that bends people, like willows in the wind, to their particular times. And romantic fiction is something else, fixed, unchanging, apart from a location or two here, a slight permissiveness there. Its heroines, whether they are Miss Cartland's innocent beauties, or the grimmer models in Love Stories Ltd will always suffer. Because its heroes will never change. However much time goes by, they will remain as aloof and inflexible as Mr Darcy and Maxim de Wynter. Long may they flourish, just as long as they remain a figment of the literary imagination.

Regional news services have none of the effete delicacy of the London versions. So the news-caster on the BBC South-west television news programme was able to state without apology that "the drug problem in Dartmoor was due to the fact that 'you've got 500 men shut away from women and other normal activities.' " Before Natasha by Miranda Miller, to be published with two other Love Stories on February 14, (price £2.95 each).

## A life of luxury on the scrounge

My 21-year-old daughter has never done a day's paid work in her life. The middle-aged man with whom she's been living for four years (a trained chef) has not worked for a decade. Both are strong, healthy, intelligent human beings who have, by choice, opted to live on government allowances. They have a house in the centre of a prestige university city (rent paid through the nose by the DHSS), they run both a car and a motor-cycle, they enjoy the entertainment provided by a colour television, they are telephone subscribers, they are comfortable, faintly bohemian lifestyle - wholesome food, home-made wine, the old cigarette

these two are happily content to rest among the statistics of the registered unemployed. To my knowledge neither has ever applied for, or otherwise sought, a job. Nor has the DHSS put any pressure upon them to do so.

Poor Beveridge: did he ever see this as a spin-off from his humanely merciful report? These camp-followers with their new morality and their conscience-free eschewment of the work ethic? Am I, still toiling and paying my taxes like millions of others, hopelessly behind the times in believing that benefits should shore up the handicapped, the elderly, the work-seeking unemployed and the out-and-out unemployed? For I cannot believe that my daughter and her man are alone in their passive acceptance of a take-away Utopia.

## FIRST PERSON

The family side of our particular story is not without alteration.

With brothers and sisters grown up and earning their own living an inevitable criticism is aired. My school-leaver in his first job refers to his tax deduction as "Jan's portion" ... there are awkward pauses when visitors ask what Jan's doing ... there is, I can't deny it, a furious disappointment within me that this child of such promise should choose to let others provide her every need.

Diana Agard

## Britain's international standing in the welfare stakes

The prospect for most dementia sufferers in Britain, is inadequate care in local authority residential homes or the long-stay wards of psychiatric hospitals, almost irrespective of income, says Professor Elaine Murphy.

For the very rich, there are a few private mental hospitals but these have long waiting lists, as do the few private residential homes able or willing to take disturbed old people.

For those on both middle and lower incomes who have relatives suffering from dementia, where they live is more important than how much money they have.

This is because supplementary benefit will help to meet the cost of the more modestly priced and suitable nursing homes. The trouble is that, unless you live in or within visiting range of a suburban or rural area, with lots of large

Victorian houses, which is thus well off for private nursing homes, the accommodation shortage will be even more acute. Even in these more favoured areas, few private homes are equipped to deal with dementia sufferers.

In terms of new development, such as the concept of a "domus" or small home with round-the-clock care for 12 to 20 people, situated in the area the people come from, Britain leads the world, Professor Murphy says. But there are very few of these and overall the provision for the elderly mentally confused in Britain remains "appalling".

Yet the standard of care is bettered nowhere else in the world - with the difference, Professor Murphy points out, that Britain has the highest proportion of elderly people (16 per cent) and so is the first country to be overtaken by the dementia problem.

Dementia is one problem that does not arise in the Third World, for in many countries life expectancy is commonly a medieval 40 years of age. However, says Professor Murphy, the Chinese are heading for "an absolute crisis" if they persist in official efforts to limit the size of the family.

In Western Europe, there are some community-run homes in The Netherlands and Scandinavia but these can be too big and impersonal to suit the needs and abilities of dementia sufferers.

In the United States, with a higher birth rate, immigration and therefore fewer old people (12 per cent), there are some excellent "skilled nursing facilities", some private, others run by local and individual state authorities. But the general level of provision, Professor Murphy says, is even worse than here.









P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## TALKS WITHOUT ILLUSIONS

Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, has now published the full list of his team to conduct arms talks with the Soviet Union. Since his meeting with Mr Gromyko earlier this month many speeches from the administration, including President Reagan, have tried to impress upon domestic public opinion, European expectations and Soviet policy makers that the process initiated at Geneva on January 7 is not likely to yield early or spectacular results. That attitude has been echoed by Sir Geoffrey Howe.

It is thus surprising to hear Mrs Thatcher, in Bonn, describe 1985 as a "year of decision" in which East-West relations will be on the verge of a great step forward. Such a statement suggests a misunderstanding of the potential pitfalls in a resumption of arms talks. There is a colossal gap between what the Soviet Union and the United States hope to get out of these talks, which Mrs Thatcher seems to be ignoring. Secondly, such an approach only stimulates Western opinion to a desire for a treaty - any treaty - which would pay lip service to the idea that things are better, whereas the only safe and realistic attitude to adopt towards the East-West question is one which recognizes the underlying incompatibility of our two systems, and the need therefore to be firm and unemotional in our dealings with the East.

No treaty on weapons is going to change or civilize the Soviet system. It is a dangerous fallacy to believe otherwise, and it is not only Mrs Thatcher who can fall into it. Mr Paul Nitze, for instance, one of the American negotiating team, talks of an agreement to "live and let live" with the Soviet Union. He thus forgets that the Soviet system has no such attitude to the West. With that understanding as our shield, however, useful progress might be made to limit the risk to our security posed by the increasing production of nuclear arms. We should never-

theless remember that the total megatonnage of the American stock pile is only a quarter the size it was in 1959, while Soviet systems and explosive power have increased progressively all that time.

The Geneva process is doomed if the Soviet side get the impression that either the United States administration or America's allies in Europe are desperate for a new arms treaty at any price. That is certainly not true of President Reagan himself. Mr Shultz's appointments show that the State Department gives greater recognition to the President's tenacity on this point than one would have suspected from the "noises off" in Washington that have been audible since the election.

The Soviet side wants an arms agreement which would involve the Americans discontinuing research into missile defence. Such a desire sits uneasily with the fact that the Soviets have themselves conducted more research into missile defence than have the Americans and have deployed two anti-missile systems in fact, whereas none exists in the United States.

The question which Western Europeans should thus ask themselves is not whether or not President Reagan's strategic defence initiative (SDI) works - since they tend to have answered that in the negative already before giving it adequate thought - but why, if it does not work, the Soviet Union is so keen to stop its development?

There are two major attractions about the prospect of successful research into SDI: one military, one moral. The military attraction is that it would enable the West as a whole to move away from a policy of no defence, such as we have at present, towards one in which the balance between offence and defence was more even.

The moral attraction is as compelling. All human instinct suggests that self-defence is a preferable posture to one which relies wholly on the threat of

retaliation as a means of deterring a potential adversary. Were that not the case the so-called strategy of "mutual assured destruction" (MAD) maintained by the West would not have suffered from a cumulative lack of support which is evident in Western public opinion.

At this stage of technology it is clear that West Europe and Japan have much to offer the United States in the forthcoming research programme. Research into sensors and communications technology, in laser development is widespread in Europe. The Japanese are clearly competitive with the United States over developments in digital processing. The essence of the kind of missile defence which is visualized would be to intercept an incoming missile at its earliest phase long before its actual direction could be ascertained. Consequently the system, if it worked, would automatically protect America's allies at source. There are indications from Washington, both diplomatically and in the scientific community that any involvement in the research programme would thus be bound to stimulate a reciprocal move by the United States to enable the allies to share in the turnkey of a system which by virtue of being non-nuclear and solely defensive would enhance their security.

At the end of any argument about its merits, those qualities of the SDI are left unscathed. In this pause between the preliminary Geneva talks and the first arms control sessions later in the year, it would help consolidate the Western position if America's allies came forward and committed themselves to a joint research operation in strategic defence. They would have public opinion behind them and they would make it clear to the Soviet leadership that there was no question of the West forsaking a line of research, and a potential change in its defensive philosophy, which the Soviets have themselves never given up.

What conclusions is one, then, to draw? In 1860 William Cody rode over 250 miles through hostile Indian territory, stopping only to change mounts, to deliver important dispatches. He was 14 at the time. It secured him a job with the Pony Express and eventually did not impair his health, for Buffalo Bill lived until 1914. Was he to be envied - or should he, his parents and employers have appeared in court?

## Getting 'em young in employment

From Dr Alec Dickson

Sir, Courses, conferences, education, the MSC (Manpower Services Commission) the CBI (Confederation of British Industry) and secretaries of state exhort us to plan for the transition from school to work. Indeed, the urging and organising of this *rite de passage* has become virtually an industry in itself, however difficult it may be for some adult professionals to discern the actual work opportunities available. And to emphasise the importance of this message teachers are encouraged to prepare pupils for this experience before they leave school.

Yet what happens when youngsters in Britain seize the initiative themselves - as, of course, millions of American adolescents have been doing for decades?

You report today (January 16) on a pamphlet declaring that 40 per cent of young people in this country - at least in Luton, rural Bedfordshire and parts of London - are undertaking some kind of work, in cleaning, furniture removal, building, sewing-machine and garage work (and certainly the delivery of papers).

One might suppose, is cause for congratulation. Two fifths of those between 11 and 16 are demonstrating enterprise, stamina, a readiness to take risks and a willingness, if not to jump on a bike, at least to rise early to tackle a task that is needed.

But the authors of the report - the Low Pay Unit and the Open University - find no cause for satisfaction in what their research has revealed. Exploitation, damage to their education and hazards to their health are the points stressed in their report, and comparisons are drawn with the Dickensian era.

What conclusions is one, then, to draw? In 1860 William Cody rode over 250 miles through hostile Indian territory, stopping only to change mounts, to deliver important dispatches. He was 14 at the time. It secured him a job with the Pony Express and eventually did not impair his health, for Buffalo Bill lived until 1914. Was he to be envied - or should he, his parents and employers have appeared in court?

Yours etc,  
ALEX DICKSON,  
19 Blenheim Road, W4,  
January 16.

From Mr Pierre Marcel Kenneth Papworth

Sir, Last year my paper round involved 90 deliveries. I had to report at 6.15am and for this I was paid £1 each day.

I now work for another shop where I have to deliver 14 papers. I have to report at 7.30am and I receive 70p each day.

My Dad says there should be a Royal Commission on Paper Boys' Work, but I think we should have our own trade union.

Yours sincerely,  
PIERRE PAPWORTH,  
24 Abercorn Place, NW8,  
January 17.

## Changing guard

From Mr Robert Woolcombe

Sir, "There's a drill for everything," the quartermaster in my old battalion used to say. Parade-ground drill actually originates in "battle drill". It was carried out on the battlefield.

Maybe the Household troops could change guard today with pikes and muskets, but it is probably appropriate that their weapons should bear some relation to their current role in the world as combat troops. After all, the waste of good training time if our soldiers had to master square-bashing with weapons that were not standard throughout Nato.

Yours etc,  
ROBERT WOOLCOMBE,  
Stone Cottage,  
Byworth,  
Peterborough, Suffex,  
January 17.

## People and places

From Mr Tim Heald

Sir, Apropos Miles Kingston's piece (January 11) some of us "genre" writers have been raiding the atlas for years in search of names for our characters.

My first ever chief constable was called Sir Erviss Beg after the well known Irish hill and like other sleuths (Paris, Dover, Cork, Wexford) my running character is named after a town. Bognor Regis. I've now started naming characters after reviewers. Thus (to appear shortly) Lord Justice Berlins and Chief Inspector Lejeune (aka Lejeune of the Yard).

Come to think of it, Miles Kingston is a perfectly plausible name for a craggy hamlet high on the moors above Vanbrugh's magnificent dachshund at Sheridan Morley.

Yours faithfully,  
TIM HEALD,  
305 Sheen Road,  
Richmond, Surrey.

## Nuclear deterrence

From Mr Marshall Sir Patrick Dunn

Sir, Your two learned correspondents (January 9) dismiss, with reasoned persuasion and courtesy, Air Vice-Marshal Menaul's contention that "the best scientific brains in the US believe that an effective BMD (ballistic missile defence) system can be developed".

They in their turn quote from a UCS (Union of Concerned Scientists) report that there are "daunting obstacles set by immutable laws of nature and scientific principles", which report concluded that none of the schemes is remotely practicable.

This is a pattern of reasoning, very understandable, very human, to which many elderly parties, as I, can say "I have been here before".

## Keeping an eye on value-added tax

From Mr Conal Gregory, MP for York (Conservative), and others

Sir, We are now running up to the Budget on March 19 - a season of special pleading for tax exemption by different interest groups to the Chancellor.

As new members of Parliament we urge the Chancellor to consider extending the two-tier rates of value-added tax (zero and 15 per cent) to a third, higher rate for non-standard goods.

The Treasury's estimated revenue from VAT at 25 per cent on those goods, which were formerly taxed at this rate under purchase tax, would yield some £1,800 million at 1984-85 prices in a full year. (This estimate includes VAT on cars and motor cycles which are now subject to an additional charge - car tax at 10 per cent - the product of which, forecast by the Treasury in March, 1984, at £700 million for the year 1984-85, would have to be deducted from this figure.)

Currently only one other EEC state has a single positive rate of VAT (Denmark at 22 per cent). Multiple rates are very common, such as Belgium with six, France with four, Ireland with three, Italy with seven, Luxembourg with three and the Netherlands with four.

The move would enable the Chancellor to shift the burden further from direct to indirect taxation without imposing taxes on zero-rated items, such as children's shoes, books and newspapers or substantially altering existing pension arrangements.

Yours faithfully,  
CONAL GREGORY,  
PATRICK THOMPSON, ANDY STEWART,  
MICHAEL KNOWLES, GERALD BOWDEN,  
MICHAEL CLARK, DAVID AMES,  
JOHN BUTTERFIELD, SPENCER BAPTISTE,  
DAVIDA EVENETT, EDWARD LEIGH,  
VIRGINIA BOTTOMLEY, ROBERT JACKSON,  
ANNA MACLELLY,  
House of Commons.

From the Master of University College, Oxford

Sir, *Bis dat qui cito dat.* It is, I am

## Decline of sterling

From Sir Leslie Murphy

Sir, I have more than once advocated in your pages that the UK should join the EMS (European Monetary System). The present difficulties in the exchange value of sterling make it opportune to press this proposal again.

It is never easy to demonstrate conclusively that a particular rate of exchange is the correct one. Most people would probably take the view that sterling has fallen too far vis-à-vis the dollar, although its current value against the basket of currencies does not yet offset the rise in costs per unit of output that has taken place since 1979 in comparison with our principal overseas competitors.

Nevertheless, from the point of view of an industrialist, it is the stability of the exchange value of sterling that is now the most desirable objective. It is extremely difficult to plan ahead with confidence in face of the volatility of sterling over the last six years. That volatility has been due in large part to speculative movements of currency unconnected with the flow of goods and services.

## Civil defence

From Mrs Sheila I. Hornidge

Sir, As Principal of the Civil Defence College and as Co-ordinator of Voluntary Effort in Civil Defence Sir Leslie Mavor (January 3) has made a distinguished contribution.

His views carry considerable weight but should not be taken as representing a majority of opinion of those concerned with civil defence.

It is the first responsibility of government to provide reasonable measures for the protection of its people from the effects of all hazards in peace and war. If a well-protected population provides a less vulnerable target to a potential aggressor or terrorist organisation, that is the bonus rather than the rationale of civil defence.

Few would agree with Sir Leslie's suggestion that the present level of

told, not a constitutional impropriety for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make known a negative intention. It would be an act of kindness and mercy if the Chancellor would now state his intentions with regard to VAT on books and doubly so of course if, as is fervently hoped, the foolish plan to impose such a tax is announced as abandoned.

There has been an immense correspondence on this subject. A few arguments have been found in support of the proposal, but the overwhelming weight of informed and sensible opinion is that this would be not only an act of cultural philistinism but, more important, totally unproductive (and probably counter-productive from the financial viewpoint).

I shall not burden you with the arguments, but it is only necessary to take into account the drop in the sale of books, the increased cost of books to educational institutions of all kinds and to educational practitioners of all kinds, and a multitude of other additional costs, to realise that it would require some very perverse arithmetic to arrive at a favourable balance.

At this moment of time there are dozens of authors (many first-time authors) the publication of whose work depends on a nice calculation where the inclusion of an element of VAT would bring it firmly down on the negative side. The effect on printers, binders and booksellers will be equally damaging.

The Chancellor is an educated man who edited a publication of which one of the best features was the book reviews. He will, I am sure, think long and hard about the imposition of a tax which will receive almost universal condemnation among those to whom the preservation of our cultural heritage remains of importance.

Yours faithfully,  
GOODMAN,  
University College, Oxford.

## Crowd's anxiety

Towards 11 o'clock the crowds were greatly increased again by people coming out from the theatres. There was a constant stream of cars passing in front of the Palace gates. Cars had by that time been parked for a long way along Constitution Hill, their owners having alighted to join the crowds outside the Palace gates in an effort to see the latest bulletin or to hear any later news. The crowd was anxious rather than impatient, and, although the pressure of people was very great, there was little jostling.

The traffic had to be specially regulated by this time because of its increase. At 11 o'clock, too, the guard was changed, and people had to be cleared away from the railings in front of the gates so that the sentries might pass.

At midnight there was still a great crowd of people outside the gates. No fresh bulletin had been posted up by then, and the crowds seemed quite unaware that the King had passed away. People stood on the steps of the Victoria Memorial. There was general silence among the crowds, and nothing was heard but the passing traffic.

At about 12.15 it became known among the crowd that the King had died. The bulletin that had been posted outside the Palace gates was removed shortly afterwards. The crowd stood bareheaded. The final announcement of the King's death was then posted. People stood for a while silent and bareheaded, and then the crowd began gradually to melt away.

## MUSIC AND PARTIES CRABE

The news that the King was dying spread through the West End with remarkable speed, and caused deep dismay. Dancing was stopped in hotels and dining parties were broken up. Guests at hotels and members of clubs where there are tape machines clustered round the apparatus throughout the evening waiting for further news.

There is an urgent need for a long-term, properly researched civil defence plan with phased and timed objectives. Spread over a 20-year programme the cost would be considerable. The objective must be that degree of protection for the whole population which will enable the Government to claim, with justification, that it has fulfilled its first responsibility - to protect its people.

Yours faithfully,  
SHEILA HORNIDGE,  
South Hill,  
Helford Passage,  
Cornwall,  
January 4.

## The car that Clive built

From Dr David Lyon

Sir, Until such time as Sinclair's CS attracts official regulation, may I suggest that the installation of a brightly-coloured pennant on an aerial-type mast would vastly increase the visibility to motorists of this low-slung vehicle?

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID LYON,  
Rainbow Chaleit,  
6 Park Cliffe Road,  
Bradford,  
West Yorkshire,  
January 16.

From Mr Philip Mickelborough

Sir, There must be many Europeans living downwind of the power stations which burn the coal that creates the steam which turns the generators which produce the electricity that charges the batteries which power the electric cars who would not agree with the statement in your second leader (January 11) that electric power is pollution-free.

Yours faithfully,  
PHILIP MICKELBOROUGH,  
39 Kingsbury Street,  
Marlborough, Wiltshire.

## Cold comfort farm

From Mr Gordon Cook

Sir, The anxieties of winter sportsmen debating the sufficiency or condition of snow for their various games will scarcely touch the hearts of farmers or their men at the present time. I am reminded of an old friend and workmate on a Norfolk farm, weary and wet at the end of a day's work, tending stock in heavy snow and trying to thaw out frozen drinkers.

Turning to me, he mildly confessed, "Gordon, 'bor, I don't like snow - or those that do."

Yours truly,  
GORDON COOK  
(retired swineherd),  
23 Hill Crest,  
Four Elms,  
Edenbridge,  
Kent.

## BETTER IN THE OPEN

The news that the Special Branch is to begin vetting potential jurors for the trial of Mr Clive Ponting next week indicates that the prosecution is considering an application to have all or part of the trial in camera. Closed hearings are regular practice in cases where matters involving national security are likely to arise in evidence, and it has been usual for some years for a check to be made on jurors in such cases. The latter practice was challenged on appeal by the defence in the Bettany espionage case, and the Court of Appeal found that Crown and defence alike are entitled to make inquiries before exercising their option of challenging jurors. There are grounds for not wishing vetting to develop on any extensive scale in ordinary cases, but where major security issues are involved both vetting and in camera hearings are fully justified.

But there has been no suggestion that the Ponting case involves major security issues.

The memorandum about the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the *General Belgrano* that Mr Ponting allegedly leaked to Mr Tam Dalyell, MP, was not classified. There were no operational secrets, no espionage, no suborning by foreign powers, no release even to the public in general. Counsel for the Crown said at the committal stage (openly heard) that Mr Ponting's alleged offence involved not a breach of security but a breach of confidence. The defence have made it clear that they would prefer an open hearing and a jury selected in the usual way.

Of course, it must remain open to the parties to the case to decide whether to seek in camera hearing in the light of their knowledge about what evidence may be produced. But on the information so far available, there seems little reason why all or nearly all of the case should not be heard in public. Secret hearings are undesirable and only to be resorted to where the public interest clearly requires it.

The Ponting case is already widely seen as a trial not only of Mr Ponting, but also of the archaic and indiscriminate Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act 1911, under which he is charged. More than ten years ago it was declared by the Franks committee to be ripe for abolition and replacement by a more specific statute.

The case inevitably brings to the surface fears (justified or unjustified) that the pretext of security is being used to cover over mere official embarrassment. It has also provoked argument about where a civil servant's duties lie - to his minister or to some more nebulous concept like the public at large. Any appearance of arbitrary or surreptitious proceeding in this case is more likely to multiply these doubts than to still them. The more secrecy there is in the trial, the greater the scope it will offer to those who have reason to persuade the public that the Government has something shameful to hide.

## BETWEEN KANAK AND CALDOCHE

Mitterrand's lightning voyage to the antipodes was typical of the man: an act of great personal courage and tactical ingenuity, which temporarily recovers the initiative and gains time, yet leaves the basic ingredients of a desperate situation unchanged.

New Caledonia is a textbook case of an insoluble political problem, or at least one soluble only by the use of force on a scale from which any democratic and civilized polity is bound to shrink. Like the Irishman in the story, one would not, if one could possibly help it, have started from here, with a population divided almost equally between natives wanting independence and settlers wanting anything but, and substantial numbers on each side willing to fight rather than give way.

The French opposition's case against Mitterrand is that he has got himself "here" quite unnecessarily, by encouraging - or allowing his party and his government to encourage - an independence movement which the majority of New Caledonians, whether Kanak or *caldoche*, never really wanted. Until 1981, according to this view, the independence movement amounted to little more than a few hotheads, their heads stuffed with Parisian leftist nostrums. Only the arrival of a Parisian leftist government in power in France led to a widespread feeling among the Kanaks that independence was a bandwagon one ought to be aboard - and even now it is far from being

shared by all Kanaks, as is shown by the fact that one of them, M Dick Ukeiwe, heads the anti-independence territorial government.

Those arguments are too familiar to carry conviction. How many times and in how many contexts have we been told that the population of this or that colonial territory is fundamentally loyal, with the exception of a few over-educated unrepresentative *evolués*, and that the "trouble" all stems from the weakness or the misplaced liberalism of the metropolitan government? Or that this or that moderate native leader is the *interlocuteur valable* whose authority should not be undermined by dealing over his head or behind his back, with the extremists and men of violence? In most if not all such cases it can be established fairly easily, by an unbiased investigator, that the men of violence are able to continue operations mainly because they enjoy the support, active or passive, of a population which resents being ruled by foreigners from far away and/or by settlers who have appropriated the best of its tribal lands.

There seems no reason to suppose that New Caledonia is any different, except that there the settlers - not all French, but non-native - have achieved a narrow majority and therefore claim the benefit of self-determination. American Indians, Australian aboriginals, Maoris and some others have had to accept the force of such an argument.

Palestinians and even Northern Irish Catholics are still seeking to question it. The Kanaks, who have seen the demographic balance tip against them, and that very narrowly, only within the last generation, are clearly not going to accept it without a long and bitter struggle.

Mitterrand is quite as entitled to blame his predecessors for allowing this situation to come about as they are to blame him. That does not mean he is any better equipped to deal with it now it is there. Clearly there is no "solution" in the sense of a formula that will meet the needs of all parties. M Pisan's cocktail of nominal independence spiced with a dose of protectorate and a dash of partition (the special status for Nouméa) is clearly - almost equally unpalatable to both sides. In the circumstances that may be a point in its favour.

Mitterrand's visit does at least seem to have repaired some of the damage done by the killing of the Kanak leader, M Eloi Machoro, by reminding the Kanaks that the Pisan offer is still the best they are likely to get and that if they are to get even that they have to reassure at least some of the settlers about their methods and intentions. The next and harder task is to convince enough of the settlers that the Pisan solution is preferable to the only visible alternative - a long drawn-out war to the death between the two communities.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



## ON THIS DAY

JANUARY 21 1836

George V, the second son of Edward VII, succeeded his father on May 6, 1910, his elder brother Prince Albert having died in 1892. The Silver Jubilee of the reign in 1935 was celebrated amidst popular rejoicing, prompting the King to remark "I'd no idea they felt like that about me. I am beginning to think they must really like me for myself." In autumn of that year a deterioration in his health was noticed. At Christmas he delivered his last broadcast to the Empire. On January 20 he signed a proclamation constituting a Council of State and shortly after the country was told that "the King's life is moving peacefully to its close." He died that night at 11.55.

## DEATH OF THE KING

The anxiety for the King which had been manifested in London throughout the day was intensified by the increasing gravity of the later bulletins, and last night there were striking demonstrations of sympathy and affection by great crowds which had gathered outside Buckingham Palace. The bulletin issued from Sandringham stating that the King's life was drawing peacefully towards its close was posted outside Buckingham Palace at 10.15.

During the quarter of an hour that had passed since the removal of the previous bulletin the crowd had increased to at least 2,000 and seemed to include men and women in every walk of life.

The crowd waited in complete silence until the notice board bearing the bulletin had been affixed to the railings. Then while those in front scanned it, others behind murmured impatiently, "Read it out." A boy who had been pressed close against the railings climbed up and in a clear, high-pitched voice passed on the news. It was the first definite indication that the King's life was despaired of. Women turned away in silent tears, bared their heads, and for several minutes there was complete silence. On the fringe of the big crowd came other hurrying people, and those passing slowly out told them what the bulletin contained.

## CROWD'S ANXIETY

Towards 11 o'clock the crowds were greatly increased again by people coming out from the theatres. There was a constant stream of cars passing in front of the Palace gates. Cars had by that time been parked for a long way along Constitution Hill, their owners having alighted to join the crowds outside the Palace gates in an effort to see the latest bulletin or to hear any later news. The crowd was anxious rather than impatient, and, although the pressure of people was very great, there was little jostling.

The traffic had to be specially regulated by this time because of its increase. At 11 o'clock, too, the guard was changed, and people had to be cleared away from the railings in front of the gates so that the sentries might pass.

At midnight there was still a great crowd of people outside the gates. No fresh bulletin had been posted up by then, and the crowds seemed quite unaware that the King had passed away. People stood on the steps of the Victoria Memorial. There was general silence among the crowds, and nothing was heard but the passing traffic.

At about 12.15 it became known among the crowd that the King had died. The bulletin that had been posted outside the Palace gates was removed shortly afterwards. The crowd stood bareheaded. The final announcement of the King's death was then posted. People stood for a while silent and bareheaded, and then the crowd began gradually to melt away.

## MUSIC AND PARTIES CRABE

The news that the King was dying spread through the West End with remarkable speed, and caused deep dismay. Dancing was stopped in hotels and dining parties were broken up. Guests at hotels and members of clubs where there are tape machines clustered round the apparatus throughout the evening waiting for further news.

## Honey for jam

From Mr A. H. M. Nebel  
Sir, So Dr Cattanach (January 11) thinks sales of marmalade have declined relative to honey because there is less peel in "today's 'good' marmalades".

Strange, since most well stocked grocers invariably offer a wide range of products containing different amounts of peel and varying thicknesses of cut. Not only is the minimum fruit content of marmalade controlled by legislation (The Jam and Similar Products Regulations 1981) but recent years have seen increases in the number of brands offering more and thicker cuts of peel.

Most commercial marmalades are still packed in the same 1lb size when introduced in the nineteenth century and cost scarcely twice the price of this newspaper.

Yours faithfully,  
A. H. M. NEBEL,  
Marketing Manager,  
James Robertson and Sons Preserve Manufacturers Ltd.,  
PO Box 4,  
Golden Shred Works,  
Droylsden,  
Manchester,  
January 18.

## Cold comfort farm

From Mr Gordon Cook

Sir, The anxieties of winter sportsmen debating the sufficiency or condition of snow for their various games will scarcely touch the hearts of farmers or their men at the present time. I am reminded of an old friend and workmate on a Norfolk farm, weary and wet at the end of a day's work, tending stock in heavy snow and trying to thaw out frozen drinkers.

Turning to me, he mildly confessed, "Gordon, 'bor, I don't like snow - or those that do."

Yours truly,  
GORDON COOK  
(retired swineherd),  
23 Hill Crest,  
Four Elms,  
Edenbridge,  
Kent.







## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## Tall order for Chancellor on public spending

We have a double test of government intentions this week. While the currency markets are awaiting proof of the pudding cooked up by finance ministers in Washington, the British financial and political markets are also awaiting the Chancellor's new spending plans.

Their message is clearly intended to be that - despite this year's little local difficulties - expenditure control rules OK. Thus must Mr Nigel Lawson hope to ease his problems with the pound, or at least shift the blame fully on to circumstances outside his control. It will not be so easy. For to please both the City and Westminster, Tuesday's public spending White Paper needs to establish at once and the same time that inflation is still expected to fall between now and the next election; that public spending will not rise, in real terms; and that the numbers produced by the Chief Secretary, Mr Peter Rees, are both statistically credible and politically acceptable.

A tall order, made a sight harder to meet by the damage done to the Government's reputation these past two weeks. Both the markets and Parliament are that much less ready to believe that the Chancellor knows what he is doing; and since they tend to pull in opposite directions, his credibility is an essential centripetal force.

For disguise it as the Treasury will (eg. by prattling of new technical arrangements for currency intervention coordinated by telephone, as if central banks were only now having Mr Bell's little device installed), the Chancellor has had to change his tune on the exchange rate. Only last September, he remained aloof on the high moral ground of market freedom while the German Government openly intervened. Now we are back in the old game of watching Britain's reserve figures to spot what the Bank of England is up to.

To be fair the Government has been a (lukewarm) party to the 1983 Williamsburg agreement endorsing intervention to steady "disorderly" markets. It is eminently arguable that there was no point going further until the Americans would play. And the British Government has not changed its view on the folly of long-term intervention to hold a particular rate.

## Macho market game

Yet there has been a clear change. The purpose of intervention is now most obviously designed to threaten speculators with sudden fright. This is the kind of macho market game the Bank of England enjoys, particularly if it can avoid possible humiliation by keeping its day-to-day action secret. Note, however, that this is not intervention designed to stabilize the exchange rate, but even, on occasion, to achieve exactly the reverse.

None of this is terribly easy to explain to the House of Commons, and if Mr Roy Hattersley had not had to talk nineteen to the dozen to cover up the who le series of inconsistencies in Labour's own economic policy these past five years, he could have had some fun with the Chancellor last week. There is as yet less than perfect consistency between Mrs Thatcher's gut views and the delicate nuances of Treasury policy, a distinction which persists in making Mr Lawson's job harder. But this is not the only spill-over effect of the sterling debacle on public finances, and Mr Lawson will be confronted with others this coming week.

The public spending plans sketched into his medium-term strategy last March were based on a just-perceptible decline in inflation. Since the volume of expenditure was intended to remain constant, this meant that every successive year there would be a slightly smaller cash increase: 5 per cent in 1984-85, 4½ per cent in 1985-86. This year's overshoot has squeezed the increase allowed for 1985-86 to about 3

per cent, and we know the political pain that has caused: but with Tuesday's white paper, the focus shifts to the later years, for which we will see detailed plans for the first time.

For 1986-87, of which some detail has already been given, and 1987-88, effectively the last year of this parliament, the Chancellor last March pencilled in cash increases of 3½ per cent per year. Two problems now have to be faced: whether the inflation forecasts are still realistic, since sterling's effective exchange rate has subsequently fallen 14 per cent; and whether the detail of the spending plans makes a "real" standstill credible anyway.

Because the downward path for inflation illustrated in last year's strategy was so shallow, the Chancellor cannot afford to adjust it upwards without sounding the alarm for another, and much more fundamental U-turn. Of course, today's exchange rate does not dictate its level in 1987-88; meanwhile its fall so far has not yet undermined Mr Lawson's control of inflation. Yet there are ways in which a falling exchange rate has already directly put pressure on public spending programmes, notably defence; together with general suspicions about cost pressures, this means that Tuesday's public spending plans must be more than usually robust.

## 'Negative spending'

A classy set of outline plans costs nothing; it is the convincing aggregation of detail that is important. The first prerequisite, of course, is that the year-by-year plans contain realistic contingency reserves. But there are two other important tests. The first is well known: the extent to which the Chancellor is relying on "negative spending" to keep the figures down; that is, sources of revenue which go to reduce the spending total rather than appearing on the taxation side of the public balance sheet.

The most obvious of these are, of course, sales of public-sector assets, including council houses; but there is another, less noticed source, which is national insurance. The rise in real earnings has done wonders for the national insurance fund, enabling the Treasury to cut its subsidy. In 1985-86, for example, the Government will be raising 5 per cent more revenue from employers and employees in contributions - despite its much-vaunted abolition of the surcharge.

The short-term effect on public borrowing of keeping spending down in these ways is exactly the same, of course, as straightforwardly cutting expenditure. But since the Government has recently been using it as a last-minute escape-route when the coming year's figures won't add up, it cannot also depend heavily on such revenue-raisers for its long-term control.

Thus we come to the final test: which is evidence of hard decisions taken in advance. For we have gone on too long with numbers in White Papers which mean little until ministers are forced to engage in last minute political battles. Today's House of Commons has shown its disapproval of this system, and it will not get any kinder. It is not easy to produce a clear public spending White Paper at a time when so much (social security alone amounts to a quarter) is rather vaguely under review.

But Tuesday's White Paper should be judged above all for the indications it gives Westminster, and its electorate, of where the pressure points are; and the information it gives on the purposes and results - the output, in social and economic terms - of those programmes which by the next general election will total about £142 billion.

Sarah Hogg  
Economics Editor

## Edwardes under pressure to forfeit Dunlop share option

By Ian Griffiths

Sir Michael Edwardes, chairman of Dunlop Holdings, and his two executive directors, are to be asked to forfeit their lucrative share option scheme and sign the rights to existing small investors.

The request will be made tomorrow by the Dunlop Shareholders Association at a crucial meeting with the board. In return the association will offer its support to Sir Michael in his battle to fight off last week's £33 million takeover bid from BTR.

Over the weekend, Sir Michael and his two colleagues announced that they had temporarily given up their option rights granted to them by the group's bankers, as an incentive to restore Dunlop's fortunes. But the association wants them to relinquish them permanently.

Sir Michael had said that in

the light of Dunlop's present share price the banks would be relieved of their obligation to offer the options until the present uncertainties had been resolved and that the arrangements would be reviewed at a later date.

The share option scheme attracted a great deal of criticism when it was revealed as part of Dunlop's rescue package, which was unveiled last week.

Under the scheme, it was proposed that the three executive directors would have the option to purchase, from 1987 onwards, 47 million shares, equivalent to 5 per cent of Dunlop's proposed enlarged capital, from the banks at a price of 14p a share.

Sir Michael was entitled to an option of 21 million shares and at Dunlop's present price of 36p this represented a notional

profit of more than £4 million, although this figure reduces to a net profit of around £1.4 million after allowing for the rights attaching to the shares.

The Dunlop Shareholders Association suggested some weeks ago that the options be assigned to small investors as compensation for the massive dilution of their investment as a result of the proposed capital reconstruction. The idea was rejected.

However, the bid by BTR has forced a review of the position. The support of small shareholders is essential for Sir Michael and he may be forced to offer the association concessions, including the share option scheme, to win its backing.

Professor Robert Pritchard, spokesman for the association was called from his Leicester-shire home on Friday by the

company to discuss BTR's bid. After that meeting with the Dunlop board, he dismissed the offer from BTR, which values Dunlop's shares at 23p underwritten by a cash alternative of 20p, as totally unsatisfactory.

Appearing on Channel Four's *The Business Programme*, yesterday, he said: "Despite all its tribulations, Dunlop is a company with a turnover of £1 billion, it has a current trading profit of £50 million, for the first time in a decade it has a board in whom we have some confidence, and in those terms, we consider that to offer £33 million is little short of piracy."

Professor Pritchard is still keen to obtain the best deal possible for existing shareholders and would like to strike that deal with Sir Michael, who he believes has the ability to restore Dunlop's financial health.

## Wembley final for Gomba

By Judith Huntley  
Commercial Property Correspondent

Meetings to finalize Mr Abdul Shamji's control of Wembley Stadium, are scheduled for today. Mr John Silkin, the Labour MP and a member of the consortium originally planning to transform Wembley in a £300 million scheme, will cease to be involved.

Mr Shamji's private company, Gomba Holdings, now has an 85 per cent stake in LLAC, the ultimate holding company for Wembley. The minority is held by a group of shareholders which includes two consortium members, Mr Jarvis Astaire, who has interests in television sport, and Mr Harry Goodman, chairman of Intasun, the tour operator.

LLAC owns 78 per cent of Arena Holdings, with Mr Astaire and Mr Jarvis having the rest. Arena Holdings in turn owns 51.6 per cent of Arena Ltd, with British Electric Traction owning the rest.

BET sold part of its interest in Wembley Stadium to Arena for £25 million and has an agreement to receive a share of any profits arising from its development. Arena Ltd owns 100 per cent of Wembley Stadium Ltd.

Mr Shamji bought the Wembley International Hotel, with a parcel of other properties, for £7 million last year and has transferred them to Be gomba Holdings, a quoted company. Gomba is looking at ways of upgrading the sports complex by roofing over the stadium, but it will have to retain the grass pitch to remain the home of the FA Cup.

Commercial development in the form of offices and retailing have been mooted for the 70-acre stadium site. However, the office market in Wembley is flat at the moment. Retailing, on the other hand, could present profitable opportunities, especially if a Sunday market is allowed.

Mr Shamji owns four central



Still growing: part of the Wembley complex, with the stadium and circular conference centre.

London hotels, one in each of Birmingham and Leicester, the Duchess and the Garrick. Other interests include Stonefield, the military vehicle maker, Hales Properties, the Birmingham-based developer and investor which he bought last year, and an engineering concern.

Belgrave Holdings saw a surge in profits in the first half of 1984 and Mr Shamji stated at the time that he was going to enlarge the company's range of activities.

He also owns three London

## Lloyds' high-interest cheque account

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Lloyds Bank is introducing a new high interest cheque account and improving other savings accounts as part of a promotional drive ahead of the introduction of composite rate tax.

From April 6, all banks will have to deduct tax at source from the interest paid to depositors as building societies already do.

The banks have been gearing up for this change, which will highlight the low return they have traditionally offered to savers, by introducing more attractive types of savings accounts for customers.

Lloyds is the last of the big four clearing banks to bring in a high interest cheque account. National Westminster unveiled its version, the Special Reserve Account, last week.

Lloyds will require a minimum balance of £2,500 and there will be no restrictions on writing cheques. The account charges and interest rate have yet to be announced.

Lloyds is also improving its deposit account by allowing daily withdrawals of up to £100 from the bank's 1,600 cash dispensers and it is making arrangements to ensure customers get the best deal when

the switchover to composite rate tax takes place.

Non-taxpayers such as children will receive a special gross interest payment on April 2 on the interest they have earned in the first quarter of the year. Normally, interest is paid half-yearly.

Taxpayers who can benefit from the composite rate system will be able to opt for all interest earned from the start of this year taxed at the composite rate. They will benefit because they will be deemed to have paid tax at the basic rate even though the composite rate is below this.

## IN BRIEF

## Protection plan delay

The White Paper on investor protection is due out in about a fortnight - two months later than expected. To be called *The Finance White Paper*, it should be the most significant proposed legislation to protect investors for more than 50 years.

Observers will be keen to see whether the Government has resolved the sharp division of opinion as to whether the City should be governed by two self-regulatory bodies, or one. A single authority, one step down from the Department of Trade and Industry, would be tantamount to creating an American-style Securities and Exchange Commission.

Department of Trade sources indicate that the White Paper will also deal with rules governing membership of the Stock Exchange.

## Hanson holding

Hanson Trust is believed to have built up a holding, possibly as much as 4 per cent, in Courtaulds, the textile group. The holding will prompt speculation that Courtaulds, whose profit growth may be slowing down, could be Lord Hanson's next big bid target.

## Banker resigns

Mr Charles Williams, the managing director of the merchant bank, Henry Ansbacher, has resigned. Yesterday Mr David LeRoy-Lewis, chairman of Ansbacher, said Mr Williams wished to pursue his own business interests. Mr Richard Fennell, who is joining Ansbacher from Guinness Mahon, the merchant bank, will become executive chairman.

## Jaguar record

Worldwide sales of Jaguar cars reached a record 33,424 vehicles in 1984, 14.6 per cent up on the 29,175 sold during 1983. Record sales were also reported from the United States, Canada and Germany.

## China trade

China's foreign trade last year rose to a record \$30 billion, compared with a total import-export volume of \$40.14 billion in 1983, it was officially announced in Peking.

## Renault report

The French Prime Minister, M. Laurent Fabius, is planning to replace M. Bernard Hanon, chairman of the state-owned car company, Renault, according to a French newspaper report. The company lost Fr 9 billion (£800 million) last year, five times the 1983 figure.

## US NOTEBOOK

## An end to the Fed's long freeze

The balance of advantage in financial assets is beginning to move still sluggish but it is continuing. Ideas of a recession in 1985, never very realistic, have to be abandoned.

Changes in the policies of the Federal Reserve are showing up in faster growth of money and banks' reserves. The Fed's long freeze on money growth that began in April and ended in November, is over.

In the two months ended early January money M1 rose at an annual rate of 10 per cent and the adjusted monetary base (currency plus banks' reserves) rose at an annual rate of 9 per cent. In the six months ended early January money growth was one-third of this most recent rate the growth of the monetary base was one-half of that of the last two months.

Frightened of causing a recession in 1985, the Federal Reserve has changed policy. Mr Paul Volcker has had to concede to his critics inside the Fed.

Now another source of inflationary pressure is emerging. Bowing to pressure from angry Europeans and worried about the deflationary impact of the strong dollar, Mr Donald Regan, now in move to the very powerful job of White House chief of staff, has breached his long-standing policy of "no intervention" in the foreign exchanges. The Fed will now be inflating the US money supply both for domestic reasons and also to bring down the dollar.

This will forestall some protectionist pressure that has built up in the United States where the farm sector and much of the manufacturing sector have said they are getting really hurt by the strong dollar.

As has often been the case, the Fed will now likely move from an overly restrictive policy to an overly expansionary one.

Commodity markets have started to scent inflation. Two weeks ago, gold seemed to be destined to drop well under \$300 an ounce. On Friday February gold closed at \$307. March silver jumped from 590 cents an ounce two weeks ago to 633 cents on Friday, March copper had been below \$56 a pound two weeks ago. On Friday it closed at \$61.20.

The Commodity Research Bureau index of commodity futures had looked like dropping below 240 two weeks ago, on the way back to the 1982 low of 230, when many pundits were indicating a collapse. Last Friday the CRB index closed at 245.5.

If this continues, it will not be long before the gold bugs will be out again in full cry.

The Fed is being urged to expand money more quickly by the politicians in the Administration.

The trend towards a more expansionary monetary policy is not set in concrete. It has been sufficiently hard to detect for both the bond futures and the stock exchange futures markets to show little or no sign of having detected it.

Nearly bond futures and nearly stock index futures are still stuck in a narrow trading range going back to early November. In the case of the bonds and back to August in the case of the stock index futures.

Nevertheless, the stock markets have been showing higher volumes of late and last week the New York Stock Exchange's 1500 stock broad index leapt upwards to 98.90, well above the 96-mark that had applied since August.

There is a change occurring that must demand thinking about stocks, which have conspicuously lagged other major world exchanges of late.

Maxwell Newton

## APPOINTMENTS

Tarmac Regional Construction: Mr Steve Reding has been appointed a director. Offshore Production Systems: Mr Michael Schofield has been made managing director and Mr Dennis Casey director.

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## MARKET SUMMARY

## STOCK MARKETS

FT Ind Ord	1004.4 (+38.1)
FT-A All Share	614.98 (+2.31)
FT Govt Securities	80.08 (-0.88)
FT-SE 100	1277.9 (+28.3)
Bargains	26.509
Dalmeida USM	106.10 (+0.28)
New York	
Dow Jones	1227.38 (+9.27)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	11,910.08 (+97.82)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	13,80.33 (+7.64)
Amsterdam	120.4 (+1.8)
Sydney: AO	746.4 (+15.3)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1187.9

## CURRENCIES

Friday's close and change on week	
London:	
£: \$1.1222 (-0.0075)	
£: DM 3.6650 (+0.0068)	
£: SwFr 3.00 (+0.0235)	
£: FF 110.8225 (+0.0295)	
£: Yen 285.30 (-1.1)	
£ Index: 71.3 (unchanged).	
New York:	
£: \$1.1225	
£: DM 3.1850	
£ Index: 146.5	
ECU: £0.623988	
SDR: £0.869503	

## INTEREST RATES

London:	
Bank Base: 12%	
3-month Interbank: 12½%	
3-month eligible bills: 11½%-11¾%	
buying rate	
US:	
Prime Rate: 10.50%	
Federal Funds: 7½%	
3-month Treasury Bills: 7.73-7.68%	
Long bond: 102½%-102¾%	

## BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: John Beales, Capital TV Facilities, Real Time Control and Rastmor Group. Final: Brooke Tool Engineering Holdings and Evode Group.

TOMORROW - Interim: Barrie Investments and Finance, F Copson, Energy Resources and Services, Hampson Industries, Mercantile House, Owen and Robinson, Parkside Hides, Scottish, England and European Textiles, Stone International, Transcontinental Services Group and United Packaging. Final: Crescent Japan Textiles, Habit Precision Engineering, Kunick Leisure, Linford Kilgour Group and Norfolk Capital Group.

WEDNESDAY - Interim: Caledonian Associates, Cinemas, D F Bevan Higgs, Estates Property Investment, A and J Geller, Park Food Group, Racial Electronics, J Saville Gordon, Somport Holdings, Stewart Plastics and Union Carbide Corp. (quartary). Final: Anglia Television, Bootham Engineers, First National Finance Corp, First National Securities (Higgs) and Lockwood.

THURSDAY - Interim: Fitch Lovell, Global Group, Hallite, Kenyon Securities, McKay Securities, Louis Newmark, Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers (third Quarter), Property Security Investment Trust, and Stroud Riley Drummond Group. Final: Allied Textile, Camford Engineering, Cennans, Electric, Derby Trust, KLP Group and St Andrew Trust.

FRIDAY - Interim: Cantors, Neapend and Wholesale Fittings. Final: Associated Energy Services, Commercial Bank, Wales, Edinburgh American Assets Trust, and Ruco Estates Holdings.

## Westland plc



Points from the Chairman by the Chairman, Lord Aldington

\* There is no reason to alter our estimate of the market for our helicopters in the 1990s and we foresee a steady lead on our factories for the rest of the '80s, but at a lower level than was expected a year ago, and still subject to the successful completion of the negotiations for the sale of Westland 30s in India.

\* During the year the company's capability to seize future opportunities in the helicopter markets of the world was considerably reinforced - both in production facilities and in experience of civil market requirements.

\* The unhappy state of the world helicopter market is short term: it does not affect the prospects for EH 101.

\* The shortage of orders for new helicopters leads inevitably to additional orders for spares and other support. We expect our turnover for product support of helicopters to be around £100m in each of the next two years, as compared with £23m in 1983/84.

\* Investment in helicopter design and manufacturing is a long-term investment.

\* The exceptional provision of £14m has been made in view of the present market conditions for civil helicopters.

\* The profit of the Technologies Group increased by 42%.

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS

	Year to September 1984	1983
Turnover	£226m	£225m
Research, development and launching costs - net of launch aid	£18m	£18m
Profit after interest before exceptional item and tax	£17m	£26m
Exceptional provision	£14m	-
Extraordinary items	£8m	£1m
Profit/(Loss) attributable to shareholders	£20m	£18m
Dividends per share	8.25p	8.25p
Shareholders' funds	£125m	£137m

Copies of the Annual Report and Westland Review can be obtained from the Company Secretary at Yeovil.



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\* Ex dividend, a Ex mlt. In Forecast dividend, a Corporate price a shortin payment passed, v Price at suspension. Dividend and yield exclude a special payment, v. Short currency, a Ex-merger figures, in Forecast earnings, a Capital distribution, v Ex-mtrg, a Ex-mtrg of share sale, v Ex-free, v Price adjusted for late dealings. No significant date.

the last 10 years, the average return on the FTSE 100 has been 10.5 per cent, compared with 10.2 per cent for the S&P 500. But the FTSE 100 has been the most volatile of the major stock indices, with the index dropping 10.5 per cent in 2008, and recovering 10.5 per cent in 2009. The FTSE 100 has been the most volatile of the major stock indices, with the index dropping 10.5 per cent in 2008, and recovering 10.5 per cent in 2009.

[illegible][illegible]























## University Appointments

**UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD**  
**DEPARTMENT OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS**  
**Research Associate in Nuclear**  
**Structure Physics**

Applications are invited for a research post in Nuclear Structure Physics with salary on the University Lecturer's scale £7,520 - £12,150 according to age and experience. The appointment is for a period of three years. Applicants should state all education, previous research and the names and addresses of two referees. For the post to be active by 28 February 1983 to Professor C.W. Allen, Nuclear Physics Laboratory, Keble Road, Oxford OX1 3RH. Further particulars may be obtained.

**University of London**  
**PHYSICAL MEDICAL FEDERATION**

# REGIONAL POSTGRADUATE DEAN

North West Thames Region

Applications are invited for the Regional Postgraduate Dean of North West Thames Region. The successful candidate will be responsible for the Postgraduate Medical Education from 1 October 1985 to 31 March 1986. The appointment may be on a full-time basis, or part-time if the appointee wishes to accept of the position. The successful candidate must be a qualified doctor with a minimum of 10 years' clinical experience.

Salary will be in accordance with the appropriate University Scale for Academic Staff, plus a special allowance for the post of Dean of Postgraduate Medical Education, together with Distinction Award if any. The holder of the post will be expected to devote his/her whole time to the duties of the post with the University. Further particulars about the post may be obtained from the Regional Postgraduate Medical Education Committee, 100, Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0LP, to whom applications to remain confidential should be sent not later than 8 March 1985.

University of Aberdeen  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND  
OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE  
**SENIOR LECTURESHIPS**  
(2 POSITIONS)  
Applications are invited for the above posts from medically qualified applicants.  
The holders' primary duties will involve the provision of a diving medical emergency service at the Hyperbaric Unit of the Grampian Health Trust and conduct of research in the field of problems under hyperbaric conditions. The appointees will also be expected to pursue research in basic sciences in the field of the above subjects.

**University of Glasgow**

**CENTRE FOR  
HOUSING RESEARCH  
RESEARCH FELLOW/  
ASSISTANT**

will be expected to work on any of these topics areas along with Centre staff already in post.

The candidates should have a background in an area such as Sociology, Geography, Town Planning or Economics. Previous experience of research in housing is desirable.

The appointment, which is funded by the ESRC will be until September 30, 1988, will be made on the basis of an interview.

lower points Reach & Analogous  
Salary Scale range 1A (\$7,520 -  
\$12,150). Further particulars are  
available from:

**Duncan Macdonald**  
Director  
Centre for Managing Forward  
62 Southview Avenue  
Sharnbrook 512-BLE  
041 338 8865 ext 7463  
Applications (3 copies) should be

Salary-suitable scale rising to £14,826  
per annum.  
Applications 7, treated with discretion  
white and women held addresses of those  
interested should be sent to "M6" 07 07  
of the Council, University of Southampton,  
SO9 5NH, by 1st February 1995, from  
where further particulars may be  
obtained. Closing - reference number  
7717.

**UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA**  
Norwich

**LECTURESHIP IN  
MOLECULAR BIOLOGY**

Applications are invited for the above position commencing on 1st October 1985. Candidates should have a PhD and preferably some post-doctoral research experience. Preference will be given to candidates with experience in the area of molecular biology.

For an application form and further details, please apply to the Director of the Centre for Molecular Research, University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR4 7TJ.

**UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW**  
CENTRE FOR  
MOLECULAR RESEARCH  
ASSISTANT  
DIRECTOR

The Centre, which has headquarters at the Deshpande Research Centre, 10, P. B. No. 10, Connaught Place, New Delhi, is headed by Dr. S. S. Deshpande, its Assistant Director. The appointed Director, Dr. R. S. Khosla, is presently working at the Centre with the Director, Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, contributing to the development of the Centre. The Centre is presently engaged in the following areas: the future evolution of the Indian space program, the development of space technology, the promotion of international and inter-disciplinary research, and the promotion of research in space science and technology. The Centre is also engaged in the following areas: the future evolution of the Indian space program, the development of space technology, the promotion of international and inter-disciplinary research, and the promotion of research in space science and technology.

Senior or Graduate) would be helpful. The National Science Foundation is the funder of research and publication in the United States. The research must be significant. The appointment will be for a period of 12 months. The salary is \$12,000. Send a letter to: Dr. J. R. H. Cole, National Science Foundation, 400 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20540. The position is open until the end of the year. The position is a full-time position and will have an initial duration of 12 months. The position is open until the end of the year. The position is a full-time position and will have an initial duration of 12 months.

The Center for the Study of the History of Science and Social and Economic Research.

Further particulars can be:

**DONATED TRUCKS**  
Duncan Macdonald,  
Director,  
Centre for Housing Research,  
53 Southpark Avenue,  
Glasgow,  
G12 8LE  
**D41 339 8855 Ext.7493**

Application (6 copies) should be sent to the above address by February 8, 1992.

**OIL INDUSTRY CHAIR OF PETROLEUM ENGINEERING**  
TENABLE AT UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE**

**PROFESSORSHIP OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS**

Applications invited for the above Chair which is now vacant.

Prof. ☐ Assoc. Prof. ☐ Honorary ☐

Acad. Offg. ☐ Res. ☐ Admin. ☐

Applications (10 copies) marked 'Confidential' should be sent to the Secretary General of the Faculty, from whom further information may be obtained, at the General Secretariat, The Old Schools, Canterbury, CR2 1TJ. Names of referees must be submitted if desired.

Closing date: 1 March 1985.

Applications (ten copies) must be received not later than 28 March 1985 by the Academic Registrar (TJ), University of London, Senate House, London WC2A 3TH, from whom further particulars should first be obtained.

to maintain close and active links with the industry.

**MEDICAL SCHOOL**  
 Department of  
 Community Health

**SOCIAL SCIENTIST  
 REQUIRED**

to undertake an evaluation of a social intervention in the elderly and to coordinate the project. Previous social survey experience or work with the elderly desirable but not essential. Salary commensurate with experience.

**ADMINISTRATIVE  
 OFFICER**

Applications are invited for a post of Administrative Officer in the Community Office. The successful candidate will have an above average experience in various sections of the College, be a professional member of the Academic Section which shall, with staff assistance, accommodate, register, supervise and related community work.

tract with the available net salary will be for the maximum possible scale, within the range A7 A9D £14,928

Details can be obtained from:  
Dr J. H. G. O'Brien, MRC  
Department of Community Health  
Clinical Sciences Building  
University of Cambridge  
PO Box 66, Lancaster LA1 7LX.

Salary on scale £6,000 to £12,100 per annum (Grade 10 to 11) is £14,928 per annum, with pension plus benefits according to experience.

Further particulars from The University. The University is open to women applicants of suitable calibre to be joined by 15 February 1988.

**UNIVERSITY OF**  
University of Cambridge

**LEICESTER**

**DEPARTMENT  
OF  
CHEMISTRY**

**PROFESSORSHIP OF  
CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY**

*Applications invited for this newly established Chair.*

**Present** — *consultative* — *clinical* — *research* — *teaching* — *responsibilities*

**Applicants** — *100* — *international* — *Examination* — *should be held in the* — *Department* — *of* — *Pharmacy* — *at* — *Leicester* — *from* — *where* — *the* — *Department* — *is* — *located*.

**An SRC Post-Doctoral post** — *is available for up to 2 years for a* — *Pharmacist or Physical Chemist* — *involved in fundamental development in the field of electron spin resonance.*

Applicants should write in one clear instance, giving all relevant details, to Professor M. C. R. Symcox, Department of Chemistry, The University, Leicester LE1 7RH.

[illegible]











## Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Daville

## BBC 1

- 8.00 **Celestial AM**, News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.
- 8.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Goodson and Nick Ross. News from Debbie Rice at 8.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.57, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27. Plus a review of morning newspapers and Lynn Fawcett Wood's consumer report.
- 9.00 **Celestial 10.30 Play School** presented by Sheelagh Gilbey (10.50 Celestial).
- 12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Michael Cole. The weather prospects come from Singapore and Lynn Fawcett Wood's headlines with subtitles.
- 1.00 **Pebble Mill** at One includes MacLeod reporting from Singapore on one of the island state's main attractions, the shopping, 1.45 **Postman Pat**. A See-Saw programme for the very young (1).
- 2.00 **Ken Hom's Chinese Cookery**, the menu today are braised spiced pork, chicken, vegetable casserole and sweet and sour pork (1). 2.25 **See Hear** A magazine programme for the hearing (1). 2.50 **Songs of Praise** from the Muckle Kirk, Lerwick (1) (Celestial). 3.25 **Kirk, Lerwick** (1) (Celestial). 3.48 **Regional News** (non London).
- 3.50 **Play School**, presented by Kate Copstick with guest, Fred Harris. 4.10 **SuperTed** and the stolen rocket (1).
- 4.15 **Jackanory**, Tony Robinson with part three of *Thous and the Hero*, 4.30 **Fonz** and the Happy Days Gang. Cartoon series.
- 4.55 **John Craven's Newsround**, 5.00 **Five Peter and five steam** plans to visit the 150th anniversary of the Great Western Railway (Celestial). 5.25 **Rolf Harris Cartoon Time** (Celestial). 5.58 **Weather**.
- 6.00 **News with Sue Lawley** and Jeremy Paxman.
- 6.30 **London Plus**.
- 6.55 **The Superstars**. The final of the television Thorsen Championship. Portsmouth, where the Watersports team meet the Balesports.
- 7.40 **Submarine**. The third programme of the series starring John Wood, a nuclear powered, nuclear submarine, which is taking part in Nato exercises as a marauding submarine attacking heavily defended convoys of merchant ships (Celestial). (see Choice).
- 8.10 **Panorama: The Politics of Plenty**, Philip Titchmarsh reports from Kenya where billions of dollars of Western aid has created problems for the country the Americans call "the shining star of Africa".
- 9.00 **News with John Humphrys**.
- 9.25 **Crimescene**, U.K. Three, uncorrupted crime, reconstructed to show viewers' memories - the discovery of a body at the bottom of Bristol Docks; a rapist who has struck three times in Hertfordshire; and a burglar who became a nightmare for an Essex family.
- 10.05 **Film: The Little Girl Who Lives Down the Lane** (1976) starring Martin Sheen and Jodie Foster. Thriller about a pale young girl who is sexually abused by her father's landlady. She kills her father and her mother's sadistic child molester son guesses the girl's secret and decides to take advantage of the situation. Directed by Nicholas Gessner. (first showing on British television).
- 11.35 **Crimescene Update**. Developments since the earlier programme.
- 11.45 **Weather**.

## TV-am

- 6.15 **Good Morning Britain**, presented by Anne Diamond and Mike Morris. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.50 and 7.57; Desak, Jamison at 7.15; astrology at 8.15; financial advice at 8.40; the TV am doctor at 9.05. The guests are Magnus Magnusson and the Three Degrees.

## ITV/LONDON

- 6.25 **Thames news headlines**, 9.30 **For School**, the Bayeux Tapestry, 9.47 **Learning to Read** with Basil Brush, 10.12 **Communications and control**, 10.32 **Play**, The Rainbow Coloured Disco, 10.40 **C. P. Taylor**, 11.02 **The sea**, 11.20 **Junior Maths**, 11.38 **The Pompidou Centre** in Paris.
- 12.00 **Tickle on the Tumb**, Village adventure, with guest Joan Collins, 12.10 **Let's Pretend** to the story of the Dirty Shirt.
- 12.30 **Velvet in the Dark**, A group of teenagers watch excerpts from the two-part drama about the break-up of a marriage and reflect on their feelings when their parents' broke up.
- 1.00 **News at One** with Leonard Parkin, 1.20 **Thames news**, 1.40 **Thames news**, 1.50 **Film: My Foolish Heart** (1949) starring Susan Hayward and Dana Andrews. Sentimental tale of a woman who recalls the happy days in her life when she was with a United States airman during the war. Directed by Mark Robson. 3.25 **Thames news**, 3.45 **Thames news**, 3.55 **Thames news**, 4.00 **Thames news**, 4.10 **Thames news**, 4.20 **Thames news**, 4.30 **Thames news**, 4.40 **Thames news**, 4.50 **Thames news**, 5.00 **Thames news**, 5.10 **Thames news**, 5.20 **Thames news**, 5.30 **Thames news**, 5.40 **Thames news**, 5.50 **Thames news**, 6.00 **Thames news**, 6.10 **Thames news**, 6.20 **Thames news**, 6.30 **Thames news**, 6.40 **Thames news**, 6.50 **Thames news**, 7.00 **Thames news**, 7.10 **Thames news**, 7.20 **Thames news**, 7.30 **Thames news**, 7.40 **Thames news**, 7.50 **Thames news**, 8.00 **Thames news**, 8.10 **Thames news**, 8.20 **Thames news**, 8.30 **Thames news**, 8.40 **Thames news**, 8.50 **Thames news**, 9.00 **Thames news**, 9.10 **Thames news**, 9.20 **Thames news**, 9.30 **Thames news**, 9.40 **Thames news**, 9.50 **Thames news**, 10.00 **Thames news**, 10.10 **Thames news**, 10.20 **Thames news**, 10.30 **Thames news**, 10.40 **Thames news**, 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## Flooding risk as thaw sets in

By Tony Samstag

As the first cold spell of the winter subsided yesterday the thaw claimed its first victims and parts of Wales and the West country braced themselves for possible flooding.

Mr Arthur Beedham, aged 51, of Missingham, near Scunthorpe, Humberside, died after falling through ice on a flooded sandpit apparently while attempting to retrieve a Canada goose he had shot.

A 45-year-old crewman of the cargo ferry, MV Romira, also drowned when he fell overboard as he and three companions returned to the ship in Harwich Harbour, Essex, early yesterday. Police would not identify him until relatives in Sweden had been notified.

Police and local authorities urged people to keep away from flooded areas and ponds, with children and dogs especially at risk.

The weather forecast is for rain or wintry showers in most places, with temperatures near normal everywhere by tomorrow or Wednesday.

In the South-west, rain has been falling with the return of the milder weather, adding to the danger of flooding, the Press Association reports.

In Sussex and Kent, however, the RAC said black ice was still a driving hazard yesterday morning, after a heavy overnight frost in the wake of Saturday's slight thaw.

Fog added to the problems there and elsewhere: the RAC reported that it reduced visibility to 50 yards in some areas of the A1 between North Yorkshire and Newcastle upon Tyne. In Durham, a 40mph speed limit was imposed.

Patchy fog also affected Lincolnshire, Gwent, Berwick, the Borders region, and the A66 in the Stockton area of Cleveland.

Police frogmen spent most of yesterday in freezing water in the Thames in Oxfordshire, trying to help a crane driver hoist a lorry, loaded with 40 tons of coal, out of the river.

Mr Malcolm Chance, the lorry driver, was delivering coal to Didcot power station, had a spectacular escape on Saturday when the vehicle crashed through a bridge parapet.

He was trapped in the cab, but managed to force his way out and swim to the river bank, uninjured.

German smog, page 4

## Tigré guerrillas dice with death to save refugees

### Famine relief under the cloak of night

By A Special Correspondent

Almost 100,000 Ethiopian refugees now crowd camps along the Sudanese border, their numbers growing by up to 3,000 a day.

Many have trekked for up to two months to reach the miserable safety of a country where the risk of famine disaster. But for a remarkable clandestine operation run by the Tigré People's Liberation Front - a guerrilla army locked in war with the Addis Ababa Government - many would have died on the way.

Two or three times a week convoys of trucks carry up to 100 tons of food and medicine to remote northern areas where there is little chance of official help being delivered.

The Front's relief organisation, called Rest, operates under cover of night from Kassala, on Sudan's eastern border. The Sudanese turn a blind eye as the convoys of elderly Fiat trucks cross into Ethiopia, where groups of up to 30 armed guerrillas wait to escort them on their long journey.

The convoys travel in a great loop across Eritrea, driving only in darkness and hiding during daylight, camouflaged under trees.

They risks being spotted and attacked by the Ethiopian Air Force. Drivers say 15 people were killed and 56 wounded in an air attack on refugees in December.

The convoys drive for three nights, dropping off food at villages and camps along the way.

At the Zelele transit camp, 30 miles from the nearest Ethiopian garrison, Mr Laurie Barth, a British nurse, works in a camouflaged straw clinic, with wards looking like haystacks, scattered over a few hundred square yards.

"Our greatest fear is measles. It would simply wipe out the children," he says.

When the convoys return to the Sudan, the empty trucks carry the old, the sick, nursing mothers and those who simply cannot walk any further.

The guerrilla relief operation in Tigré is coordinated by Mr Tellewain Assafa. "All we can do is put a finger in the dike and prevent absolute disaster," he says.

The front has sought a truce with the Ethiopian Government to allow food to reach more people in Tigré, but their offer of a cease-fire was rejected in November as a propaganda exercise. The Government claims its food is reaching Tigré refugees.

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A guerrilla guarding a relief convoy during a daylight halt.



Mr Barth at his straw clinic. (Photographs: Herbie Knott)

## Incident with ruffians, who are not what they seem

VICTOR ZORZA, a former Journalist of the Year who wrote a column on life in a poor Himalayan village for *The Guardian* and *The Washington Post*, is now writing a Monday series for *The Times* about the joys and sorrows of life in a village on the banks of the Ganges. Here he tells of two raids and the people's struggle to keep their land.

The gang of cutthroats armed with sticks and two rifles advanced on the villagers huddled at the edge of the field. The women stepped forward to shield the ploughman and his bullocks. Some villagers looked at me hopefully, as if my presence might protect them, but the thugs didn't see me - or pretended not to. "Police," someone whispered. "Those ruffians!" I asked. Some of them did wear the semblance of a uniform - khaki trousers, military tunics. The half-dozen police outflanked the solid wall of women, unslinging their guns, and confronted the men. "This is Government land. Get out."

The villagers shifted uneasily. A short while ago in spectacles held together by string, himself a little frightened, he stood the ritual incantation, as if to give himself courage. "The landlord stole it from us."

The police raised their lathis. "Go on, move." One policeman waved a club in the spokesman's face. Rana removed his spectacles but continued to shout, glancing repeatedly towards me.

The police began to push the villagers back. "Who is that?" a policeman asked, following Rana's look. "A foreign journalist," Rana said defiantly. The police halted abruptly. "We'll report you to a higher authority," the head policeman said, and turned on his heels.

Rana beamed at me. The ploughman resumed his ploughing, a calculated assertion of the village's title to the land. The villagers dispersed into neighbouring fields to continue their own work, looking over their shoulders, suspecting a trick. It had been a little too easy.

### Families cheated by the landlord

Rana replaced his spectacles, a dignified figure again, and led me in triumph through the village, in a clearing between the jungle and the Ganges, pointing out other fields out of which they had been cheated by the landlord. The village's 200 families had come down from the inhospitable Himalayan slopes in search of a better life in the plains. They had each gone heavily into debt to purchase about an acre of land - barely enough to sustain a family.

Now some were being threatened with eviction because the plots hadn't been the landlord's to sell in the first place. They might have to leave their land, penniless, hawk their labour for a morsel of food, become rootless migrants without shelter.

They had resolved to stand and fight. The landlord had surrendered some of the disputed land to the Government. The villagers' attempts to recapture the land had been repeatedly thwarted

because Government spies, they believed, had learned of their plan. They had hatched their latest plot, today's confrontation, in great secrecy. When I first arrived they thought I had been sent to spy on them, but I had managed to persuade them otherwise.

Rana was the mainstay of a joint family of his brothers, wives, and children - all living in one hut. He was a small man, not cast in the heroic mould, but became the village spokesman because he knew how to read. If he got into trouble with the police, the family would lose the earnings he sometimes bought from outside.

### Torn between pity and caution

He escorted us to the edge of the village. My companion and I started along the jungle track. We reached our camp before dark. During the night we were woken by shouting. Frightened villagers came running out of the jungle.

They all spoke at once. The police had returned with reinforcements, fired their guns, and beaten up everybody. Rana had tried to explain matters to the police, but they smashed his glasses, "broke his head," and arrested him. Four others, also arrested, had been hurt so badly that the villagers had to carry them to the road.

Next day the villagers brought more news. The prisoners had been savagely beaten in the town jail, transported to another town, and given another thrashing. They had been "tortured with needles," denied food, and were "dripping with blood."

I knew I ought to visit them in prison, but I was torn between pity and professional caution. I felt deeply for Rana and the others. Still, I hadn't come here to help just this one village, but to describe what I saw as truthfully as I could. I had been reared in the tradition of objective reporting. My intervention could distort the event.

Local officials had already hinted that my presence was encouraging troublemakers. The District Magistrate, Mr S. K. Das, had recently denied me a pass for the "restricted" mountain areas - although my permit had been repeatedly renewed in the previous four years. Officials might regard a visit to the prison as a deliberate provocation and make my work difficult, if not impossible.

But not all the professional reasons were against a visit. I needed a reliable account of what happened. I knew Rana. I trusted him - and in the end persuaded myself to see him in jail.

It was to prove a wise decision.

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## Kinnock warns left MPs

Continued from page 1

the case for coal. He said that if the rebels conspired the average bus queue or even the average picket line they would find an understanding that "sideways" did not help.

Mr Kinnock said on BBC radio's *The World This Week* that last week's Commons disruption had contributed to the Government's cause and had got the Government "off the hook". He also said that a Commons debate would not help the miners.

"It would be about the condition of the National

Union of Mineworkers and that is a target that I do not think that we ought to present voluntarily to the Conservative Party."

Mr Eric Heffer, the former party chairman, said on the radio programme that he had been saddened and amazed by Mr Kinnock's attitude.

Mr Kinnock said yesterday that Thursday's demonstration has been unfairly, despite the fact that Mr Heffer had said that anyone saying that was "lying" and Mr Heffer said yesterday that his leader was being "oversensitive."

## Today's events

### New Exhibitions

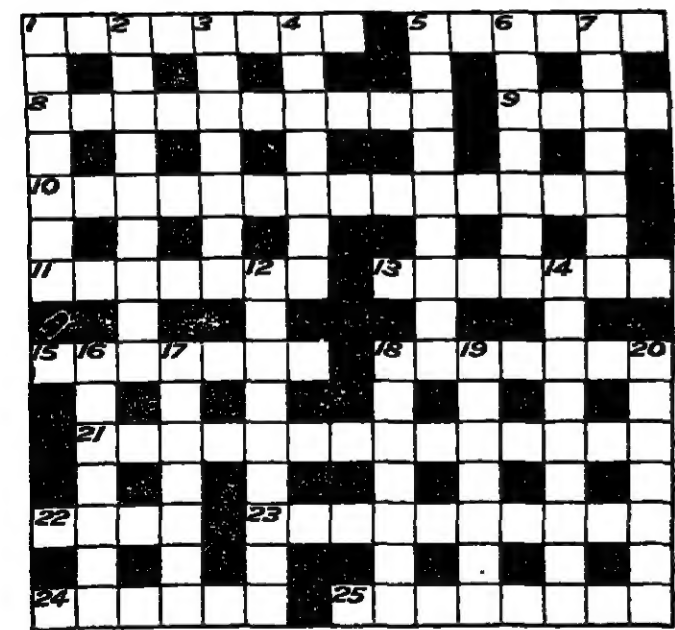
Secret Places and Intimate Landscapes: paintings from the collection of the Tate Gallery, London. To Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 12; (until Feb 16).

Down and Out in Paris and London: photographs by Chris Schwarz. Lewis Textile Museum, Exchange Street, Blackburn; Mon to Sat 9.30 to 5; (until Feb 16).

See For Yourself: experimental exhibition for people who do not like art galleries. Eltham Exhibition Gallery, Brook Street, Wakefield; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 12.30 and 1.30 to 5; (until Feb 9).

W. K. Lethaby: Architecture, Design and Education. Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until April).

### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,640



### ACROSS

- Country home of Wodehouse, we hear (3,5).
- This artist got it shaped to a circle (8).
- Rattle from record that has come arrangement on it (10).
- Hauled up at sea in W Sussex (4).
- Surcingle, say, not in any particular order (6,8).
- Balm of hurt minds, great - second course? (10) (7).
- Growed giant, gold-headed, in stiff examination (7).
- Change bar-coat and produce tumbler (7).
- Satisfied with relaxed pose in open squares in Greece (7).
- Long conflicts involving sheets of arrows? (4,2,3,5).
- Choice fruit (4).
- Down the Strand, and in America, this man is a doctor (10).
- Heavy drinker in Bath (6).
- Simulate oral exam for the very dim (8).

### DOWN

- Disaffair diminutive? (7).
- At work, he should put out fags - trite way of putting it (5-6).

CROSSWORD PAGE 8

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 16,639 will appear next Saturday

## Nature notes

The thaw may have come just in time to save the lives of many birds. But there have been serious losses. Mollard and tufted duck swimming in the last unfrozen corner of a pond have finally been frozen into the ice. Redwings and fieldfares, which normally stay out in the middle of the fields, have flocked into gardens; many have been found dead or dying. Small birds find their food supplies barred to them; insect pupae in cracks in the bark are frozen over, slugs and springtails that live in the dead leaves are buried under snow, worms stay well below the hard surface of the ground. Coal and marsh sites often seed for the winter under most or behind bark - but in these conditions they cannot get to them.

Waxwings have come in from Scandinavia, they are moving about in search of rose-hips and cotoneaster berries, often in flocks, though there has not been the large-scale invasion of some years. Long-tailed ducks from the Arctic have been feeding close in to the seashore on the east side of Britain, outside Edinburgh, on the Firth of Forth, they can be seen from the Corporation buses. DJM

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Hong Kong Bill, second reading.  
Lords (2.30): Prosecution of Offences Bill, committee, second day.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100,000: 6F5 136018 (the winner lives in Lancashire); £50,000: 17P0 257163 (Kent); £25,000: 13B 131719 (Merseyside).

Roads

London and South-east: M25: Section now open between junctions 16 and 17 (M40 to Hunting Bridge). A127: Westbound delays on Southend arterial road at Upminster.

Midlands and East Angles: A6: Single lane traffic with lights between Market Harborough and Desborough, Leicestershire. M1: Lane closures between junctions 15 (Northampton) and 14 (Newport Pagnell) also between Watford Gap service area and junction 16 (Northampton).

Wales and West: A470: Single lane traffic with lights at Woodrow, between Builth Wells and Llys-y-fywi. M4: Lane restrictions between junctions 32 (Cardiff) and 34 (Rhonda) also lane closures between junctions 38 (Pont Talbot) and 40 (A4107). M5: Lane closures southbound between junction 8 (M50) and 9 (Tewkesbury).

North: A1: Lane closures between Killingworth slip-road and Moor Farm roundabout, Tyne and Wear, also at Fairburn, NE of Castleford, W Yorks.

Scotland: M80: Southbound lane closures between M9 (junction 9, Stirling) and junction 4 (Bonnyrigg). A86: Single lane traffic with lights at Laggan bridge, N of the junction with A889.

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Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

## The pound

	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	1.43	1.36
Canada \$	1.25	1.25
Denmark kr	16.45	16.45
France F	6.55	6.55
Germany DM	1.93	1.93
Italy Lira	2036.26	2036.26
Japan Yen	163.80	163.80
Netherlands Gld	2.36	2.36
Norway Kr	10.70	10.70
Portugal Esc	200.48	200.48
Spain Ptas	166.64	166.64
Sweden Krona	4.66	4.66
Switzerland Fr	2.05	2.05
USA \$	1.05	1.05

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Exchange rates only apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail prices index: 206.5  
Wholesale price index: 206.5  
The Dow Jones industrial average closed 1,327.35 on Friday at 1,327.35.

The papers

"Just for once the Benn and Skinner boomer boys are right," says the *Daily Mirror* - but "the Government should allow time for the Commons to debate the coal strike... (which) has been the dominant issue in our national lives for the past ten months and yet... discussed only twice at Westminster."

"The Government may think it is on the brink of victory and see no point in negotiating a compromise," says the *Daily Mirror* - but "the Government may think it is on the brink of victory and see no point in negotiating a compromise."

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## Weather forecast

A complex depression will move slowly N over Ireland with troughs of low pressure crossing all areas from the South-west.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S England, East Angles, Midlands, N Wales: Rain, heavy at times, and snowed by rain in places, becoming brighter from S later; wind SE, moderate; max temp 4 to 6C (39 to 43F).

NE, Scotland, N, NE England, Lake District, Lake of Macc: Snow, with drizzle, turning to rain over low ground, clearer later; wind S or SE, light or moderate; max temp 2 to 4C (36 to 39F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Showers or longer periods of rain; wind S or SE, light or moderate; max temp 2 to 4C (36 to 39F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Perth, Inverness, Orkney, Shetland: Rain squalling from S but snow on high ground with drizzle; wind E or SE, fresh; max temp 2 to 4C (36 to 39F).

SW, NW, Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Down, Mayo, Donegal, Sligo, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Londonderry, Antrim, Belfast: Rain squalling from S but snow on high ground with drizzle; wind E or SE, fresh; max temp 2 to 4C (36 to 39F).

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